

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1747.—VOL. LXII.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1873.

WITH {SIXPENCE.  
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { By Post, 6d.



CONCERT OF BOYS IN THE MARS TRAINING-SHIP DUNDEE, FOR THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN OF THE MATE OF THE NORTHFLEET.



BIRTHS.

On the 17th inst., at Blair Castle, the Duchess of Athole, of a son.  
On the 17th inst., at No. 10, New Stein, Brighton, the wife of William Stewart Lindsay, Esq., of a son.  
On the 17th inst., at Berkeley-square, the Marchioness of Bath, of a son.  
On the 17th inst., at Dummore, Scotland, the Countess of Dummore, of a daughter.  
On the 17th inst., in Portland-place, Lady Lyttelton, of a daughter.  
On the 16th inst., at Willingham, Gainsborough, Lady Hawke, of a son.  
On the 11th inst., Viscountess Andover, of a daughter.  
On the 12th inst., at Belgrave-road, Lady Wentworth, of a son.  
On the 13th inst., at Brook-street, Lady Lindsay, of a son.  
On the 7th ult., at Rawul Pindee, Punjab, the wife of Captain Wellesley Campbell, late 71st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, of a daughter.  
On the 17th inst., at Weyford House, Belvedere Park, Kent, the wife of Thomas Heaps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Dec. 9, 1872, at the British Episcopal Church, Valparaiso, by the Rev. W. H. Lloyd, Francis Chantrey Brown, of Valparaiso, to Catherine, second daughter of John C. Searle, Esq., of the same place.  
On the 11th inst., at Villa Mentone, Killiney, in the county of Dublin, by special license, William Wallace Roderick Onslow, her Majesty's 12th Regiment, eldest son of Sir Matthew Richard Onslow, Bart., to Octavia Katherine, youngest daughter of Sir Arthur and Lady Knox-Gore, of Belle Manor, in the county of Mayo.  
On the 12th inst., at St. Andrew's Church, Aberdeen, by the Right Rev. Bishop Suther, the Rev. Rodney Drake Palmer, B.A., Vicar of Broadway, and Curate in Charge of Stanwick, Yorkshire, to Jane, elder daughter of John Michell, Esq., of Forceth Park, Yorkshire, and of Glasel, Kincardineshire, and granddaughter of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur Farquhar, K.C.B.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Leyton, the Rev. George Pocock, LL.B., formerly Vicar of Hailham, late Incumbent of St. Paul's, Marylebone, and Lecturer at St. Lawrence Jewry, in his 85th year.  
On Dec. 10, 1872, at Irona, Balacava, Melbourne, Victoria, the residence of Mr. E. S. Parkes, Miss Jane Maria Considine, the daughter of the late Captain James Considine, of the 22nd Light Dragoons, and Lieutenant-Governor, Pendennis Castle, Falmouth, and sister of the late Colonel James Considine, 10th Foot; Captain William Considine, of the 43rd and 52nd Regiments; and Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Heffernan Considine, 21st Madras Native Infantry, and Quartermaster-General of the Army, Madras, in her 62nd year.  
On the 10th inst., at Kensington, London, Anne Catherine Moritzia, la Comtesse Dembinska, aged 75.  
On the 14th inst., at 33, Great Cumberland-place, the Hon. Adelaide Mary Powys.  
On the 11th inst., Countess Cadogan, aged 64.  
On the 15th inst., at 26, Upper Grosvenor-street, Mrs. Humphrey St. John Midmay, aged 58.  
On Dec. 14, at Geelong, Australia, after a protracted illness, Power Bookey, Inspector Superintendent of Police, second son of the late T. T. Bookey, Esq., of Domingo, in the county of Kilkenny, aged 50.  
On the 15th inst., Vincent Mainwaring, second son of Alfred Crabb, M.D., of Poole, Dorset, in the 17th year of his age.  
On Dec. 10, at Fordington, Dorchester, the residence of her daughter, Eleanor Martha Ridge, relict of the late Captain Ridge, of Morden Park, Surrey, and daughter of John Chamberlaine, Esq., of Keovil, Wilts, in her 90th year.  
On the 15th inst., at Nice, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lindsay, aged 46 years.  
On the 14th inst., in London, Mr. William Joshua Gallop, of Newfoundland, aged 35.  
On the 12th inst., at Arthurstown, in the county of Wexford, Richard Long, M.D., in his 78th year.  
On the 27th ult., Grace, relict of the late Captain Burt, Royal Navy, 63, Geneva-road, Brixton, and daughter of the late John MacAlister, Esq., of Balnakeil House, Argyshire.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 1.

**SUNDAY, FEB. 23.**  
Shrove Sunday.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. J. E. Kempe, M.A., Prebendary, Rector of St. James's, Westminster; 3 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Cloughton, Archdeacon; 7 p.m., the Rev. Edward Capel Cure, M.A., Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne, D.D., Canon; 3 p.m., the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rochester.  
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Thomas J. Russell, M.A., Vicar of St. Stephen's, Paddington.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. Henry Wm. Burrows, B.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's and Vicar of Christ Church, Albany-street; 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.  
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, M.A., Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. Wm. Loftie, M.A., Assistant Chaplain.  
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.  
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 8.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie, incumbent.  
**MONDAY, FEB. 24.**  
St. Matthias, the Apostle.  
Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Snaresbrook, annual meeting, 11 a.m.  
London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Duncan on Physical Geography).  
Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.  
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Weekes on Sculpture).  
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Monday Popular Concert.  
Medical Society, 8 p.m.  
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. J. Thomson on Southern Formosa; Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, the President, on Badakshan and Wakhani).  
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (the Rev. A. Rigg on the Energies of the Imponderables).  
National Health Society, 4.30 (Miss Chessar on Physiology and Hygiene).  
**TUESDAY, FEB. 25.**  
Shrove Tuesday.  
Hare-hunting ends.  
Derby Spring Meeting, two days.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Rutherford on the Forces and Motions of the Body).  
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. (Concert for the College for the Blind).  
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (continued Discussion on the India Railway Gauge).  
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
**WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26.**  
Ash Wednesday. Lent begins.  
British Museum closed.

University College, 4.30 p.m. (Professor Croom Robertson on the Philosophy of Kant and Hume).  
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. R. H. Scott on Recent Meteorological Inquiry).  
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. P. L. Simmonds on the Edible Starches of Commerce).  
Royal Society of Literature, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Turner on Early Monastic and other Seals in the Bodleian Library, Oxford).  
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. T. Irvine on the Temples at Bath; Mr. J. W. Grover on Roman Legionary Eagles).  
Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, concert, 8 p.m. ("Messiah").  
Provident Clerks' Benevolent Fund, annual meeting, at London Tavern, 6 p.m.  
Geographical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Bryce on the Jurassic Rocks of Skye and Ramsay; Mr. D. Mackintosh on the Boulders of North-West England; Mr. J. Lucas on Clay-Iron Stone).  
**THURSDAY, FEB. 27.**  
New moon, 3.22 a.m.  
Court to be held by the Queen at Buckingham Palace.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. H. E. Armstrong on the Artificial Formation of Organic Substances).  
Philosophical Club, 6 p.m.  
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.  
Society for Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Dr. Zerffi on Assyrian Art).  
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. (Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir).  
Beethoven Rooms, 8 p.m. (Mr. and Mrs. H. Blagrove's Recital).  
**FRIDAY, FEB. 28.**  
King's College Hospital, annual court, 2 p.m.  
Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Captain Gun on Manteuffel's Campaign in the East of France).  
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.  
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. (Walter Bache's Concert).  
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (General Sir Henry Rawlinson on Livingstone's Explorations in Africa, 9 p.m.).  
**SATURDAY, MARCH 1.**  
St. David, archbishop and martyr. Mohammedan year 1290 begins.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Clifford on the Philosophy of the Pure Sciences).  
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3 p.m.  
St. James's Hall, 3 p.m., Saturday Popular Concert.  
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8 p.m. (anniversary).  
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Carey Foster on Electric Currents).  
Hon. Society of Ancient Britons, 15th anniversary festival, at Willis's Rooms, 6 p.m.  
Society of Painters in Water Colours, close of Winter Exhibition.  
Crystal Palace Winter Concert.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

| DAY.    | DAILY MEANS OF       |                         |            |                    |                  | THERMOM.                 |                          | WIND.      |        | General Direction. | Miles. | In. |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------|--------------------|--------|-----|
|         | Barometer Corrected. | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Minimum, read at 10 a.m. | Maximum, read at 10 p.m. | Direction. | Force. |                    |        |     |
| Feb. 12 | 30.077               | 37.5                    | 30.1       | 77                 | 6                | 32.5                     | 42.1                     | NNW. NNE.  | 376    | 0.00               |        |     |
| 13      | 30.102               | 38.1                    | 30.0       | 75                 | 7                | 33.8                     | 41.9                     | NNW.       | 139    | 0.00               |        |     |
| 14      | 30.280               | 40.9                    | 34.2       | 70                 | 8                | 34.0                     | 45.3                     | NW. WNW.   | 106    | 0.00               |        |     |
| 15      | 30.450               | 41.3                    | 30.7       | 60                 | 4                | 37.6                     | 45.3                     | WNW. WSW.  | 103    | 0.00               |        |     |
| 16      | 30.606               | 38.8                    | 31.0       | 76                 | ..               | 36.0                     | 40.4                     | NNW. NW.   | 76     | 0.00               |        |     |
| 17      | 30.704               | 34.8                    | 29.0       | 82                 | 10               | 34.0                     | 36.9                     | W. NW.     | 72     | 0.00               |        |     |
| 18      | 30.749               | 33.3                    | 29.2       | 87                 | 10               | 32.0                     | 35.3                     | NNW.       | 78     | 0.00               |        |     |

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

|                                 |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Barometer (in inches) corrected | 30.054 | 30.210 | 30.273 | 30.440 | 30.607 | 30.705 | 30.732 |
| Temperature of Air              | 38.3   | 38.8   | 39.6   | 40.5   | 38.6   | 34.9   | 33.2   |
| Temperature of Evaporation      | 35.4   | 34.6   | 37.5   | 37.2   | 35.7   | 32.5   | 31.3   |
| Direction of Wind               | NNW.   | NNW.   | WNW.   | Calin  | N.     | WNW.   | NNW.   |

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 1.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m     | h m     | h m      | h m        | h m       | h m     | h m       |
| 9 58    | 10 45   | 11 30    | 12 15      | 1 00      | 1 45    | 2 30      |

**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.**—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Last Five Nights of the Pantomime, and Last Morning Performance on Saturday, March 1. Doors open at Half-past One, commence at a Quarter to Two. Every Evening, the Drury Lane Comic Christmas Annual, entitled *THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD*; or, *Harlequin Queen Mab, or the World of Dreams*. Written by E. L. Blanchard, with Characteristic Scenery by W. Beverly. Characters in the Opening by the celebrated Yokes Family, Double Troupe of Pantomimists, &c. Preceded by the Farce of *THE TALENTED COMET*. On Monday, March 3, will be produced, *THE CATACT OF THE GANGES*, the first time for fifty years at this theatre. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five. Prices from Sixpence to Five Guineas.—Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

**THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.**—Lessee, Mr. Dion Boucicault.—Last Five Nights.—*BABIL and BIJOU* (by Dion Boucicault and J. R. Planché, Esqrs.). Every Evening, at Seven. Last Morning Performance, Saturday next, March 1, at Two. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.**—Mr. W. S. Gilbert's New Fairy Comedy, *THE WICKED WORLD*. Every Evening, Wednesday next excepted. Messrs. Kendal, Arnott, Buckstone; Messieurs Robertson, Amy Roselle, M. Litton, &c. And other Entertainments. Box-office daily, Ten till Five.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.**—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—*CHARLES I.*—Mr. Henry Irving.—Every Evening the greatly successful Play, by W. G. Wills, entitled *CHARLES I.*—Charles I., Mr. Henry Irving; Oliver Cromwell, Mr. George Belmore; Mr. Forrester, Mr. E. F. Edgar, Mr. R. Markby, Miss Fannecott; and Queen Henrietta Maria, Miss Isabella Bateman. The Play is produced with new and appropriate Scenery by Hawes Craven and H. Cuthbert. To commence at 7.15 with *A HAPPY PAIR*—Mr. C. Warner and Miss V. Foulsham; concluding with *THE LOTTERY TICKET*—Mr. F. W. Irish.

**OPERA COMIQUE, Strand.**—Doors open at 6.30. At Seven, *THE LADIES' BATTLE*—Miss Eleanor Bufton; at 8.30, *THE BOHEMIANS*, New Grand Romantic Opera Bouffe, in three acts and four tableaux; Music by Offenbach; English Adaptation by H. L. Bateman; supported by Mlle. Rose Bell, Mlle. Clara, Miss Fanny Laverne, Mr. George Honey, Mr. D. Fisher, Mr. T. Paulson, Mr. Barker, Mr. Odell, &c. Private Boxes and Stalls at all the Libraries and Box-offices. Prices, 1s. to 3s. No fees for booking.

**NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.**—The splendid Pantomime of *CINDERELLA*; or, *Harlequin and ye Little Glass Slipper*, every Evening, at Seven o'clock; Morning Performances every Monday and Tuesday, at 12.45, to which Children under Ten half price to all parts of the House, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, and 82nd times of representation.

**GRAND CIRQUE, Holborn.**—Open Daily, at Two and Seven. More Extraordinary Engagements. First Appearance, on Monday Evening, of the Castagnoli Family, the Gymnastic and Acrobatic Marvels of the day. Immense success of M. Doughty's wonderful Troupe of Performing Dogs, Sixteen in Number. A Drawing-room Entertainment of the most chaste and elegant description. Wonderful Performing Monkeys, wonderful Equestrians, wonderful Gymnasts, Acrobats, &c. Wonderful Scenes in the Circle, by the most renowned of living Artists. Patronised by Royalty, and daily and nightly crowded by aristocratic and delighted audiences. Doors Open at Two and Seven.

**THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,**  
ST JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.  
All the Year Round, Every Night at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Three and Eight.  
Private Boxes, the most luxuriously appointed in London, from One Guinea and a Half to Two Guineas; Pantomime, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 2.30 for the Day Performances; at 7.30 for the Evening ditto. No fees or extra charges. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the hall. Places may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; and Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, daily from Nine till Six.  
On Wednesday Next (Ash Wednesday) there will be no Performance at this Hall, either Day or Evening.

**THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.—EIGHTH**  
Consecutive Year in one uninterrupted Season at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly—a fact unparalleled in the annals of the world's amusements.  
No Performance at this Hall on Wednesday Next (Ash Wednesday).

**THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.**—New and highly-interesting Programme.—EVERY NIGHT, at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Three and Eight. Sixteen entirely new and beautiful Songs, written and composed by Charles Dunphie, A.B.; Henry S. Leigh, Frank Vizetelly, Frank Stainforth, E. L. Blanchard, A. Nish, and A. Meyer Lutz.

ON ASH WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26,

**THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS** will perform at the NEW STANDARD THEATRE, their own Hall being closed on that date, in conformance with the direction of the Middlesex Magistrates.

**EGYPTIAN LARGE HALL.**—Twice Daily, at Three and Eight.—The ROYAL MARIONETTES, for the last seven months the leading attraction of the Metropolis. Immense laughter at the New Programme, including the Comic Mules, Pete and Barney; Old Snowball, the Song and Dance Nigger; the Skeleton of Professor Pepper's Ghost, &c. 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. Places at the Hall, and Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street. No fees.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New and Original**  
Entertainment, entitled *HAPPY ARCADIA, ALL ABROAD, and VERY CATCHING.*—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight. Morning Representations every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

**NORMAL COLLEGE and ACADEMY of MUSIC** for the BLIND.—M. NOYER will give a GRAND EVENING CONCERT, for the BENEFIT of the above Institution, on TUESDAY, FEB. 25, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, at Eight o'clock. The following distinguished Artists have most kindly promised their valuable assistance:—Vocalists: Madame Nita Gaetano (by permission of Mr. George Dolby), Jessie Royd, Demerice-Lablache; Messrs. Vernon Rigby, C. W. Locke, the Blind Tenor; Felix Bury, Noyer, Pope. The St. Cecilia Choral Society, under the direction of Mr. Charles Hargitt. Instrumentalists: Pianoforte, Madame Noyer; harp, Herr Oeltherr; organ and violin piano, M. Noyer; flute, Mr. John Radcliffe. Conductors, M. Noyer and Mr. Chas. Hargitt. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 5s.; Balcony Seats, 2s.; Area, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.; at all the principal Libraries and Music Warehouses; Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall; of M. Noyer, 27, Northumberland-street, Strand; and at Ollivier's General Ticket Agency, 33, Old Bond-street.

**ROYAL ALBERT HALL CHORAL SOCIETY.**  
Conductor, Mr. Barnby. Under the immediate Patronage and sanction of the Council of the Royal Albert Hall. SECOND SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT on WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26. Handel's *MESSIAH*. Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Emily Spiller, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Foll. Solo Trumpet, Mr. T. Harper. Organist, Dr. Stalder. Band and Chorus of 1200. Loggia (to hold eight persons), £2 10s.; Boxes (Grand Tier), £3 3s.; Boxes (Upper Tier), £1 10s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Area Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets of Novello, Ewer, and Co., 1, Berners-street, W., and 35, Poultry, E.C.; the usual Agents, and at the Royal Albert Hall. An extra Ticket will be given to Subscribers now joining.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.**  
Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, Handel's *SAMSON*. Principal Vocalists—Mlle. Carola, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Santley. Tickets, 3s.; Reserved Area, 5s.; Stalls, 10s. 6d., now ready at 6, Exeter Hall.

**MR. WALTER BACHE'S NINTH ANNUAL**  
ORCHESTRAL CONCERT, FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 28, ST. JAMES'S HALL, Half-past Eight.—Liszt, 13th Psalm (first performance in England); Schumann's Concerto in A minor (Pianoforte); Mr. Walter Bache; Wagner's *Huldigungs-Marsch* (first time), &c. Miss Sophie Ferrari, Miss Georgina Maudsley, Mr. Henry Guy. Principal Violin, Herr Straus. Accompanist, Dr. Heap. Conductors, Mr. Manns and Mr. Walter Bache. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Area, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Stanley, Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

**MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.**  
On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB. 24, the Programme will include Mendelssohn's Quintet in A major; Haydn's Quartet in G major; Beethoven's Sonata in D major, for piano and violin; and Schubert's *Pavane* in G major, for piano alone. Executants—Madame Schumann, MM. Joachim, L. Ries, Strauss, Zerfink, and Padi. Vocalist, Madame Lavrovskia. Conductor, Mr. Zerfink. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets and Programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, No. 50, New Bond-street; and at the Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

**MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR CONCERT.**  
ST. JAMES'S HALL, THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB. 27, at Eight o'clock. The Programme will consist of works of Italian and English composers. Soloists—Mlle. Nita Gaetano, Madame Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mr. Henry Holmes. Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie. Stalls (numbered and reserved), 6s.; Family Tickets (to admit four), 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Stall Subscription to the Four Concerts, One Guinea. Tickets at Austin's office, St. James's Hall, and all the principal Music Publishers.

**LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.**  
NOTICE.—There will be no Concert on ASH WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.—The two last EVENING CONCERTS will be given on WEDNESDAYS, MARCH 5 and 12. The following Artists will appear on March 5:—Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Jenny Pratt, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Henry Guy, and Mr. Santley. Pianoforte, Mr. Sydney Smith. The London Orpheus Quartet. Conductors, Mr. J. L. Hutton and Mr. Lutz. Stalls, 6s.; Family Tickets (for four), 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. Tickets at Austin, St. James's Hall; and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

**LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1873.**  
of the Industries of Silks, Carriages, Steel, Cutlery, Surgical Instruments, and Food, with the Science of Cookery; Scientific Inventions and Fine Arts of all kinds. SEASON TICKETS, admitting also to the DAILY MUSICAL PERFORMANCES in the ROYAL ALBERT HALL, will be Ready for Sale on MARCH 1, Price £1 1s. Tickets and Programme of Privileges to be had at the Royal Albert Hall; at the Society of Arts, Adelphi; and at the usual Agents. Money Orders to be made payable to the Secretary, at the post office in Exhibition-road.

**ALEXANDRA PALACE, MUSWELL-HILL, N.**

**ALEXANDRA PALACE OF ART AND INDUSTRY.**

**THE ALEXANDRA PALACE WILL OPEN IN MAY.**

**ALEXANDRA PALACE.** {FINE-ART DEPARTMENT.  
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**ALEXANDRA PALACE.**—Forms of Application for Space may be obtained from the Manager. Plans of the arrangement of the Building may be seen at the Manager's Office, ALEXANDRA PALACE, MUSWELL-HILL, N.

**DORE'S GREAT PICTURE** of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Titania," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

**THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**  
The WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 1, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. FAIRF, Secretary.

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**  
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE, their WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES, &c. Open from Ten till Six. Admission 1s. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

**VOLUME LXI.**  
OF THE  
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| Casuals.                                       | Paddling Season, The.   |
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| Chinese Imperial Wedding at Peking.            | Queen's Tobacco-Pipe, The.                                    |
| The Bridal Procession at Midnight.             | Shipwrecked.  |
| Crossing the Brook.                            | Shipwreck, The.   |
| Deal Luggers (A) Making for the Goodwin Sands. | Song of Tallifer, The, at the Battle of Hastings.             |
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1873.

Two measures of first-rate importance were introduced into Parliament on the same night last week—one by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, the other by the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords. The first had relation to Irish University Reform, the second to the consolidation of our Courts of Justice and the fusion of law and equity. Both were prefaced by speeches of unusual length, but singular lucidity. Both comprehended plans as bold in outline as they were cautious and thoroughly studied in their details. Both had to grapple with difficulties generally deemed all but insuperable, and both, we may add, proposed a feasible solution of those difficulties. Whether Parliament, before it reaches the close of the Session, will adopt them, or either of them, remains to be seen. That they have been favourably received gives some promise of eventual success. Should they be passed substantially as they now stand, with such modifications only as may serve to give fuller effect to the principles they embody, they will signalise the present Session as inferior in no respect to any preceding Session of the existing Parliament.

Turning first to Mr. Gladstone's measure for Irish University Reform, a preliminary objection needs to be disposed of. It has been said that the question was raised at the last general election by the speeches of Mr. Gladstone himself. To a certain extent, no doubt, this is true; but to this extent only, that the attention which the Premier called to it, and the pledges which he gave respecting it, only precipitated a controversy which must have arisen hereafter, and which might possibly have fallen into less competent hands than his own to guide and shape its permanent settlement. If he should fail in the task he has undertaken it is extremely doubtful whether any other living statesman would have succeeded. Certainly, he has spared himself no anxiety or labour in the honourable redemption of his pledge. If he had not done so, others were in the field to deal with the matter upon a narrower, and perhaps somewhat more unsatisfactory, basis. We must content ourselves, for the present



with sketching the main features of the plan, merely adding as we proceed such brief explanations as may indicate the general principles which they are designed to embody.

The creation of a single University for Ireland, entirely secular in the scope of its teaching, accessible to all Irishmen able to aspire to University learning, degrees, and rewards; amply endowed to discharge the functions of a teaching as well as an examining body, and capable of fulfilling with dignity the duties concerned in promoting high intellectual culture, may be regarded as the primary object of the scheme. This University is to be obtained by the expansion of the existing University of Dublin, which has only Trinity College in association with itself, by detaching it, as such, from the college with which it has been identified, and by absorbing into itself the Queen's University, now comprising the three colleges established by the advice of the late Sir Robert Peel. The plan offers facilities for the affiliation to the new University of all colleges in Ireland, secular or religious, denominational or undenominational; and all students matriculating in any of these colleges, or in the University itself, may present themselves in due course, and without being required to make any religious profession, to obtain degrees. Professors' chairs will be liberally endowed, exhibitions in the nature of fellowships will be given as the reward of distinguished scholarship, and bursaries will be instituted to assist poor students in the course of their preparations for obtaining degrees. The University will be governed by a council of twenty-eight members, who, in the first instance, will be nominated in the Act; and during the first ten years after Jan. 1, 1875, vacancies will be filled up alternately by her Majesty and by the Council. After that ten years shall have expired, one seventh of the members will yearly retire, and the vacancies so created will be filled up by the following authorities in alternation—namely, her Majesty, the University Council, the Professors of the University, and the Senate of the University. In addition to these members, each college in connection with the University, having not less than fifty matriculated pupils as scholars of the University, will be entitled to return one person as a collegiate member of the governing council, and every college with not less than 150 matriculated students may return two collegiate members to the council. There will be no chair of theology, no chair of moral philosophy, and no chair of modern history; but those who go up for degrees may voluntarily submit themselves for examination in the two latter branches of knowledge. The provisions made for the endowment of the University will include a contribution of £12,000 a year from the large property of Trinity College; of £8000 a year, or thereabouts (the sum not being yet mentioned in the bill), out of the proceeds of the surplus obtained under the Irish Church Act, 1869; and of £10,000 a year out of the Consolidated Fund. These are the main provisions of the scheme intended to give effect to her Majesty's recommendation in the message which she sent to both Houses at the opening of Parliament for the advancement of learning with a due regard to the rights of conscience. The minor details of the plan we find it necessary to pass unnoticed.

The Lord Chancellor's measure of law reform is equally comprehensive. For the first time, we believe—in recent ages, at any rate—it consolidates into one Supreme Court all the existing courts of first instance; giving to it, and to the several divisions of it which may be arranged for the convenience of administering justice, both legal and equitable jurisdiction. Lord Selborne also creates a new Court of Final Appeal, the constitution of which need not at the present moment detain us. Indeed, the whole matter is made up of details too technical in their character to be put before the readers of this journal in an interesting and profitable form. It may suffice to say that the entire plan is the largest contribution ever yet made towards the reconstruction of our machinery of law administration; that the exposition of it by the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords produced a most unusually favourable impression; and that the enactment of its main provisions will, in all likelihood, lay a foundation deep and broad for all those changes which may be found requisite for adapting our courts of law to the complicated and increasing wants of the people of these realms.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove from Osborne to Ryde on Thursday week. On Sunday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. George Conder, Vicar of Newport, officiated. On Monday the Queen, with Princess Beatrice, drove to Maresfield Lodge, and called to inquire after the Dowager Lady Shelley. The Lord Chancellor, Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, commanding the 79th Highlanders at Parkhurst, and the Rev. George Prothero dined with the Queen previous to her Majesty's departure from Osborne. The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen was on a visit to the Queen from Saturday to Monday last.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Osborne for Windsor Castle. The suite in attendance consisted of Lady Churchill, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Colonel H. F. Ponsonby, Major-General the Hon. A. Hardinge, C.B., Colonel G. A. Maude, C.B., Mr. Sahl, and Dr. Marshall. Her Majesty embarked at half-past ten o'clock on board the Royal yacht *Alberta*, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B., and crossed the Solent to Gosport, travelling thence in a state saloon

by a special train upon the London and South-Western Railway, via Bishopstoke and Winchester, to Basingstoke, and thence over the Great Western line, via Reading, to Windsor. The Queen arrived at the castle at ten minutes to two o'clock.

On Thursday morning the Queen, attended by the suite, left Windsor Castle, and, driving to the South Western station, proceeded by special train to Chislehurst. At this station the Royal carriages were waiting, and conveyed the Queen to Camden House. After visiting the Empress, the Queen at noon returned by train to Windsor Castle.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, has walked and driven out daily.

Her Majesty will hold her first Court this season on Thursday next at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen has appointed the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Cockburn, Bart., Lord Chief Justice of England, to the dignity of Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

The Hon. Flora Macdonald has succeeded the Hon. Horatia Stopford as Maid of Honour in Waiting; and the Earl of Morley and Captain the Hon. A. W. F. Greville have arrived at the castle as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

A magnificent statue of the Queen has been erected in the vestibule of the state apartments of the castle. It is in white marble, and represents her Majesty in her robes, wearing a veil, and sitting in a chair of state, with a favourite dog lying upon the ground at the Queen's left side. The pedestal is of white veined marble.

### COURT MOURNING.

The following were the orders for the Court going into mourning, on Sunday last, for the Empress Caroline Augusta of Austria:—The ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers, and fans, pearls, diamonds, or plain gold or silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black Court dress, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Sunday, March 2, viz.:—The ladies to wear black dresses, with coloured ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments, or grey or white dresses, with black ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments. The gentlemen to continue the same mourning; and on Sunday, March 9, the Court to go out of mourning.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

By desire of the Prince of Wales, Brigadier-General Adye, C.B., R.A., gave a geographical lecture on Central Asia, on Saturday last, at Marlborough House. The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Leiningen, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Teck, Count Gleichen, and a distinguished company were invited to be present. In the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh went to the Royalty Theatre. On the previous evening their Royal Highnesses went to the Globe Theatre. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. T. Helmore, and the Rev. Canon W. H. Brookfield. On Monday their Royal Highnesses visited the Duchess of Inverness at Kensington Palace. The Princess has also paid frequent visits to her Grace during the week. On Wednesday the Prince presided at a meeting of the governors of Wellington College at Westminster Palace. In the evening their Royal Highnesses gave a dinner party, at which were present the Duke of Edinburgh, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Selborne, the Duke of St. Albans, his Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bulow, the Marquis of Hartington, M.P., Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Lord and Lady Napier and Ettrick, Count Maffei, the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., the Right Hon. Sir Andrew and the Hon. Lady Buchanan, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and Mrs. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Lowe, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. White, M.P., Mr. Montague Guest, M.P., Colonel B. Hankey (in attendance on the Duke of Edinburgh) and the Countess of Morton, General the Right Hon. Sir W. Knollys, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis. The band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. D. Godfrey, was in attendance. The Countess of Morton succeeded the Hon. Mrs. Stonor as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait had a dinner party, on Wednesday, at Lambeth Palace.

The Archbishop of York entertained a large party of Bishops and clergy at dinner, on Tuesday, at Bishopsthorpe.

His Excellency Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to England, is seriously ill, and under the professional care of Sir W. Jenner, Sir W. Gull, and Dr. Weber. The Queen and the members of the Royal family have made frequent inquiries after his Excellency.

The Burmese Embassy have left England for the Continent.

The Duke of Buccleuch has left town for Scotland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey have left St. James's-square for Ickworth Park.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde have arrived at their residence in Stratton-street from Portumna Castle.

The Marquis of Blandford has left Rutland-gate for Nice. The Marchioness has left town for Ireland.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer, accompanied by Lord and Lady Suffield, went to the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, on Saturday last. His Excellency held his second Levée for the season on Tuesday, in Dublin Castle. Countess Spencer held a Drawingroom on Wednesday at the castle.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have left London for Nice. The Earl and Countess of Bradford have left Belgrave-square for Beurnemouth.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury have arrived in Stratford-place from Heron Court, Christchurch, Hants.

The Earl and Countess of Breadalbane have returned to Thomas's Hotel from Bournemouth.

The Countess of Caledon and Lady Jane Alexander have arrived at Ford Castle on a visit to Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford, from Caledon Park, Ireland.

The Countess Dowager of Craven has arrived in town from Combe Court.

The Earl of Chichester has left town for Rome.

The Earl of Feversham has left Albert-gate for Duncombe Park, Yorkshire.

The Earl of Powis left town on Saturday last for Walcott Hall, Salop.

The Earl of Durham has left the St. George's Hotel.

Lord and Lady Penzance have left their residence in Grafton-street for Lyons, en route for Nice.

Mr. and Lady Charlotte Schreiber and Miss Blanche Guest have arrived at Langham House.

Colonel Barnard Hankey has been appointed Equerry in Waiting to the Duke of Edinburgh, during the absence of the Hon. Eliot E. Yorke.

### TRAINING-SHIP BOYS' CONCERT, DUNDEE.

The boys of the Mars Industrial Training-Ship at Dundee, under the superintendence of Staff-Commander Charles C. Scott, R.N., performed a concert of music, at the Kinnaid Hall in that town, on Monday, the 3rd inst., for the benefit of a family distressed by the loss of life in the wreck of the *Northfleet* at Dungeness. The chief mate of the *Northfleet*, Mr. Gloack, had left a widow and several children, living at Broughty Ferry, Dundee, and their bereaved situation was much pitied. A local subscription for their relief was immediately started; but when the boys of the training-ship heard of it they thought they could do something, and it was arranged that Mr. Frank Sharp, their teacher of music, should direct their getting up of a public concert. Several gentlemen of the musical profession, Mr. Sharp, Mr. John Kinross, and Mr. W. B. Richmond, with Mr. D. B. Mitchell, amateur, and Herr Goldschmidt, voluntarily gave their assistance. There were nearly 250 of the ship's boys engaged in the performance, from twelve to sixteen years of age. They were all dressed in white frocks, with blue collars and trousers of sailor fashion. The band mustered twenty-five players. The audience numbered about 2000, filling every part of the large hall. The pieces were well selected and well performed, to the gratification of all. A vote of thanks, on the motion of Mr. W. Thoms, was given to the Mars boys for their creditable exertions in this good cause. The proceeds of the entertainment were £95. Our Illustration is from a sketch by Miss Agnes Scott.

### THE CLADDAGH OF GALWAY.

The tourist in the west of Ireland, as we have remarked on former occasions, will find much that wears a quaint, wild, and foreign aspect, more especially in Connaught. The ancient city of Galway, though connected by railroad with Dublin and the large commercial towns, and situated upon a spacious and commodious Atlantic harbour, has lost its former mercantile prosperity. It was once the emporium of a considerable trade with Spain; and some of the old houses, with their arched gateways leading to railed inner courts, their wide stairs, and the Moorish style of decorative sculpture, are observed to resemble those of Cadiz, Seville, and Malaga. But the families of wealthy Spanish merchants, or Irish merchants having Spanish connections, whose liberal hospitality made this city a jovial sort of place, have long since departed or changed their manner of life. Since the period of its most flourishing condition, which was in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, Galway has sadly decayed; and recent efforts to restore its mercantile or maritime activity have not been very successful. It has, indeed, several large mills or factories, and the salmon and herring fisheries are carried on with fair results. The population of the Claddagh, a quarter almost exclusively inhabited by fishermen and their families, live pretty much by themselves, keeping up many peculiar habits of domestic and social usage, as if they were a distinct tribe. Some examples of this class—men, women, and boys, dwelling apart from the rest of the labouring people—may be observed in our Artist's sketches, engraved for this Number. They differ much from the ordinary type among the Western peasantry.

### THE STRIKE IN SOUTH WALES.

A partial settlement of the dispute in South Wales was effected on Saturday, and about 4000 men returned to work on Monday. These men are in the employ of the Llynvi, Tondy, and Ogmere Iron Company, and the settlement arrived at was brought about by a conference held at Tondy on Saturday between Mr. Brogden, M.P., the chairman of the company, and a deputation of miners and ironworkers, whose spokesman was Mr. Thomas Halliday, the president of the Miners' Union. The agreement, which was stamped and signed by the representatives of each party, was to the effect that the workmen resume work at a 5 per cent reduction upon the scale of wages paid in December, 1872; from March 1 to March 29 the wages are to be upon the scale paid in December, 1872; and from March 31 up to July 5 the wages are to be paid upon a scale of 5 per cent advance upon the December rate. Before July 5 a meeting is to be called between Messrs. Brogden and their workmen for the purpose of discussing in a friendly manner the rate of wages which shall be paid after that date.

Mr. Menelaus, manager of the Dowlais Ironworks, receiving a deputation of workmen on Monday, absolutely rejected a proposal to resume work on the terms agreed to by Mr. Brogden. Replying to a previous deputation, Mr. Menelaus asked the men to go back on the old terms, promising that they should be generously treated. He added that the masters were prepared for an indefinite prolongation of the strike.

Mr. Crawshaw received a deputation of the men on strike on Wednesday, and made them an offer to work at the reduction for six weeks, and then resume the old rate of pay. In the evening the men held a crowded meeting to consider this proposal, which they contemptuously declined.

By the abandonment of the ironstone mines which is in progress some 6000 hands will be thrown upon the collieries.

Effects of the dearth of fuel are growing more serious every day. In the Blackburn district the millowners have resolved to combine to reduce the price of coal by running their mills short time, and so diminishing the consumption. Several of the works are to be closed entirely. In the neighbourhood of Chesterfield coal has fallen 3s. per ton. On the other hand, in the northern coal field both coal and coke have advanced in price. The Forest of Dean colliers have received another advance of 2s. in the pound, making the total addition to their wages, within a recent period, 40 per cent. It is stated that, in consequence of the high price of coal, arrangements are being made for putting out of work next week about 300 furnaces in the North of England iron district. The South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire Coalmasters' Association have resolved to grant an advance of sixpence a day to their workpeople, who have demanded an extra shilling per day. The leading iron merchants in South Staffordshire have advanced the price of iron by 20s. per ton.

Mr. T. J. De Mazzinghi, M.A., barrister, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed librarian of the Salt Library.

Messrs. Richmond and Chandler, of Manchester, write to the papers to call attention to what appears to indicate a large issue of bad florins.

A large passenger-steamer, the *City of Richmond*, was launched by Messrs. Tod and McGregor, on the Clyde, last Saturday. She is intended for the Inman line, and is 450 ft. in length, of 4700 tons gross, with 1000-horse power nominal.

At the meeting of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company, on Tuesday, the motion approving of the bill for the amalgamation with the Midland Railway Company was passed unanimously. The chairman, Sir James Lumsden, said it was the third time the motion had been submitted, and there was great reason to believe it would be ratified by Parliament.



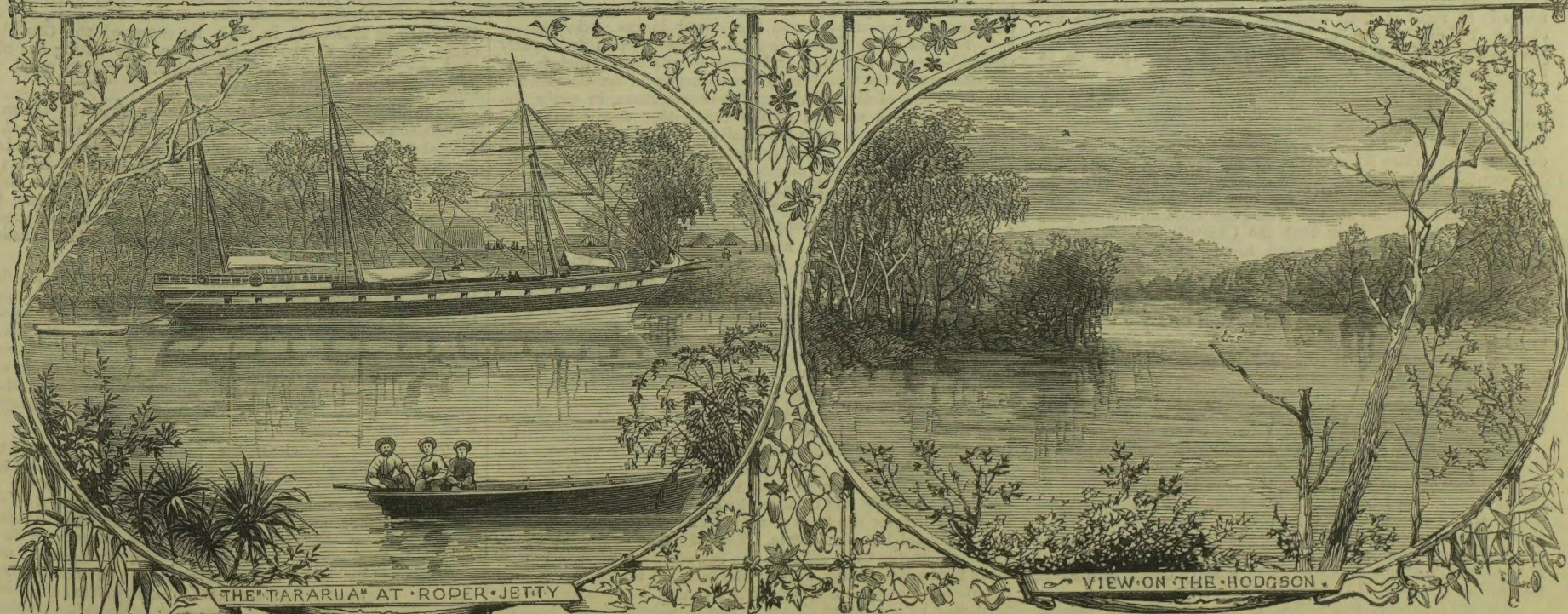
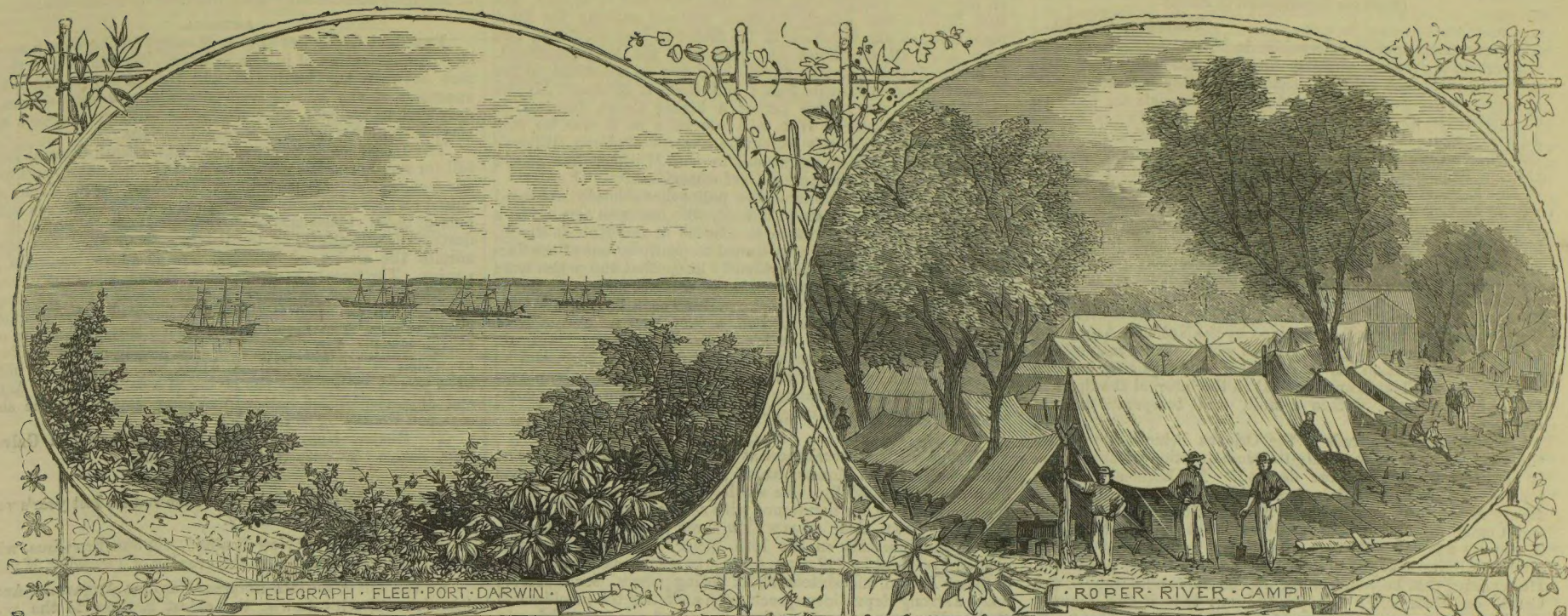


SKETCHES AT GALWAY: BOYS OF THE CLADDAGH.



MEN AND WOMEN OF THE CLADDAGH, GALWAY.







## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Feb. 20.

The proclamation of the Republic in Spain, consequent upon the sudden abdication of King Amadeus, has caused no little sensation in French political circles. The Republican party is, of course, overjoyed at the event; the Legitimists are debating the prospects of Don Carlos and the young Prince of the Asturias, while the Orleanists are calculating the chances which the Duc de Montpensier has of securing the Regency. Should the new Republic become consolidated, farewell to the hopes of the Monarchical party in France; the flag and the fusion will alike be laid on the shelf, and political intrigue will have to seek a new channel. M. Thiers, it is said, is not over jubilant at the course events have taken, fearing that excesses on the other side of the Pyrenees might irrevocably compromise the fragile existence of the infant he has been so tenderly nursing these two years past. Within a very few days, upon the presentation of the Duc de Broglie's report, the destinies of the French Republic will be decided by the National Assembly, so far as a vote on the part of those who have no mandate to deal with the question can decide them; consequently one can understand M. Thiers's anxiety that in the interval the Spanish Government should pursue a mild and temperate line of conduct.

Meanwhile the attitude of the Orleans Princes concerning the much-debated and equally-tiresome question of the fusion is becoming more and more decided. M. Edmond About's journal, the *XIXème Siècle*, has published a letter from Sir Henry Hoare, M.P., apropos of a conversation he had had with the Comte de Paris, who admitted that a Constitutional Monarchy was the only one possible in France, and that to give it stability it ought to be founded on hereditary principles. He repeated that he would never oppose the candidature of the Comte de Chambord; but pointed out that if the country should decide to re-establish a Monarchy, and the Comte de Chambord should refuse to accept the constitutional conditions, the state of affairs would then be changed. On the other hand, Princess Clementine d'Orleans, who is married to one of the Princes of the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha family, has arrived in Paris from Vienna. Great importance is assigned to her journey, as previous to her departure she had several interviews with the Comte de Chambord; and the "Fusionists" are burning with expectation to know the terms of the message she brings.

The Duc de Broglie has finished his report and laid it before the President of the Republic and the Committee of Thirty. A rumour is current that the Duke has found a form of words conciliatory in appearance, which, without positively rejecting the Dufaure proposition, suggest that the Assembly shall not separate without taking measures for the transmission of the Executive power. At the sitting of the Committee on Tuesday a despatch from M. Thiers was read, announcing that he had convoked the Council of Ministers to lay before it the report in question, and begging the Committee not to come to any decision concerning it until he had communicated with them—a proposal which was at once unanimously adopted. M. Eugène Tallon, whose Constitutional project was accepted by M. Thiers, has now declared that he adheres to the project of the Committee.

On Monday another stormy scene occurred in the National Assembly concerning the famous instructions, "Shoot those fellows for me," ascribed to M. Challemeil Lacour, Préfet of the Rhône during the war of 1870. M. de Carayon-Latour read a letter he had received from General Bressolles, who is in Algeria, contradicting a telegram sent in the first instance maintaining that no such order had ever existed, and confirming the assertion that those words figured in M. Challemeil Lacour's handwriting as an annotation to a report from the Mayor of Venissieux about the Girondemobiles, whom M. de Carayon-Latour commanded. General Bressolles added that he had not preserved the document. An animated discussion then followed, M. de Carayon-Latour violently attacking the ex-Préfet of the Rhône, who, in reply, read a number of certificates testifying to acts of disorder and immorality committed by the mobiles of the Gironde, and maintained that General Bressolles's statement added nothing to M. de Carayon-Latour's assertion. He concluded by demanding the production of the paper or a full inquiry. General Robert, a member of the Right, then proposed an order of the day approving the conduct of the mobiles and blaming the revolutionary proceedings at Lyons. M. Jules Favre, whose appearance at the tribunal was the signal for a series of howls on the part of the Right, called attention, however, to certain rules of the Chamber, and the Assembly eventually decided that there was no occasion to pass any order of the day.

On Tuesday the Chamber voted a new law concerning the election of deputies, by the terms of which no candidates will be declared elected in future unless one fourth of the electors whose names figure in the official lists take part in his election, and unless he has obtained the absolute majority of votes. It transpired during the course of the debate that 101 of the deputies of the present Assembly did not obtain the absolute majority of votes at their elections, and that sixty were not elected by one fourth of the electors—among whom were the Bishop of Orleans, M. Benoit d'Azy, the Duc de la Rochefoucauld, Count de Segur, M. Thiers (in the circumscription of Paris for which he sits), M. Laboulaye, and others.

The First Civil Tribunal of the Department of the Seine yesterday pronounced its judgment in the affair of Prince Napoleon, declaring itself incompetent to try the case, and deciding that Prince Napoleon must pay the costs.

Count Joachim Murat, whose name implies sufficiently the political opinions he professes, has been bringing the question of the reconstruction of the Vendôme Column before the National Assembly. Now that the Chapelle Expiatoire and M. Thiers's private residence were nearly restored, he said, it was high time to do as much for a monument which in these times of mourning served to remind the country of days of past glory. After a reply from the Minister of Public Works, who stated that the Government had no wish to delay the reconstruction of the column, the Assembly eventually decided that the bill for its projected re-edification should be placed on the order of the day.

The restoration of the Column Vendôme is a matter which concerns the State, but the city of Paris alone has to deal with the rebuilding of the Hôtel de Ville. Plans for the reconstruction of the old municipal palace are now being exhibited at the Palais de l'Industrie, where, as a proof of the interest which the Parisians take in the subject, the crowd is as numerous as on the days of free admission to the Salon. It is singular that almost all the competitors have provided their plans with balconies, with the view of facilitating the proclamation of future republics and communes. The most remarkable plan is that of M. Crepinet, which is provided with a lofty belfry, similar to that of the Townhall of Bruges.

Madame Millière, the widow of the well-known Radical Deputy for Paris, who was shot on the steps of the Pantheon on May 26, 1871, for some alleged participation in the insur-

rection of the Commune, has sued Captain Garcin, who presided over the execution of her husband, for £6000 damages, the plea being that Marshal MacMahon had issued orders that all insurgents who gave up their arms were not to be shot, and that Millière was quietly arrested, without making the least resistance, at the residence of his father-in-law, a cobbler, two days after all hostilities had ceased in the neighbourhood. It is stated that Captain Garcin will pay no attention to the citation before a Juge de Paix; and that, if Madame Millière should bring the matter before a higher Court, General de Cissey, the Minister of War, will intervene, as it was he who gave orders for Millière's execution. Since Madame Millière's intentions have been made public the Minister has raised Captain Garcin to the rank of Chef d'Escadron.

Apropos of the Commune, the police have lately captured one of its members, named Clement, who has been serving as a concierge, under a false name, in a house of the Rue de Rivoli. Some months ago he was condemned to death by one of the Versailles councils of war. He evidently knew that the police were after him, as in his pocket was found a letter addressed to the préfet, and apprising him that the writer was in a place of safety.

Old General Changarnier had a very narrow escape from death on Saturday last. In his haste to quit the train, on reaching Paris from Versailles, his foot missed the step, and he rolled under the wheels of the carriage. Two railway employés who happened to be standing close by seized him by the coat-tails, and succeeded in dragging him on to the platform.

## SPAIN.

Except trifling disturbances at Malaga and a few other places, the transition from Monarchical to Republican government has been effected peacefully. The whole population are quiet except the Carlists, who are threatened with severe punishment if they do not lay down their arms within three weeks. At the meeting of the Assembly on the 12th, Senor Cristino Martos was elected President by 222 votes, against twenty recorded in favour of Senor Rivero, and sixteen blank voting-papers. Senor Martos made a strong Republican speech upon assuming the presidential chair. He expressed a hope that, in case of anarchy arising in the country, the Sovereign Assembly would confer upon the Government ample powers to save the people. One of the first acts of the new Government at Madrid was to pardon the men who were to have been executed at Barcelona on Thursday morning. A circular explaining the foreign policy of the Republic has been drawn up by Senor Castelar, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and sent to the Spanish representatives abroad. In Friday's sitting of the Assembly the Minister of Finance stated that the engagements entered into with the public creditor would be fulfilled, as respect for rights was the device of the Republic. In a circular which the Government has sent to the civil governors, it tells them that all the authorities must do their utmost to consolidate the Republic, the motto of which, it says, is "Order, Liberty, and Justice." It is stated that the American Minister at Madrid has intimated to the Government that no embarrassing questions respecting Cuba will be pressed by the United States.

The ex-King and his consort arrived at Lisbon on Thursday week, and were met at the railway station by the King and Queen of Portugal, and conducted to the palace of Belem, her Majesty being carried in a sedan-chair. Her Majesty is convalescent.

## ITALY.

We learn from Rome that on Sunday evening the King was received in the theatre most warmly.

In the Parliament, on Saturday, a declaration, supported by members of all the political parties, was approved, expressing admiration of the constitutional course pursued by King Amadeo during the recent events in Spain.

The Chamber of Deputies adopted, on Monday, by 134 votes against 128, a motion put forward by Signor Dina, and accepted by Signor Sella, the Minister of Finance, which declares the present laws insufficient to meet the exigencies of the forced currency, and calls upon the Finance Minister to bring in a bill for regulating the circulation of notes.

The Parliament has adjourned until the 4th of next month. A despatch from Rome states that Monsignor Losanna, Bishop of Biella, the oldest Italian Bishop, is dead.

The Carnival was inaugurated at Rome on Sunday, in brilliant weather and the presence of a vast concourse of people. Prince Arthur and his suite occupied the grand balcony of the Hôtel de Rome.

## SWITZERLAND.

As Monsignor Mermillod has persisted in exercising his functions as Vicar Apostolic, notwithstanding the prohibition of the civil power, he has, by order of the Federal Council, been conducted across the frontier into France.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Grand Council the bill for the popular election of the Curés was voted by 76 votes against 8.

## GERMANY.

A Royal Message was read in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet yesterday week, appointing a Commission to inquire into the alleged official frauds. On Saturday Herr Lasker made a speech, in which he described the Royal Message appointing a Committee of Inquiry into the railway concessions as an act of wise policy and a mark of satisfactory agreement between the Government and the Lower House. He wished, however, for some guarantee that a most searching inquiry should be made, and that full scope should be allowed to the propositions of the members of the minority in the Committee. The President of the Ministry, Count von Roon, in reply, declared that each member of the Committee would have the right to examine witnesses personally. Herr Lasker expressed himself satisfied, and the House thereupon resolved almost unanimously to elect two members of the Committee of Inquiry, in accordance with the Royal Message. This election was held on Tuesday, and Herr Lasker was chosen a member, the Vice-President of the House being the other.

## BELGIUM.

A bill was introduced, on Tuesday, by the Minister of Finance authorising the Government to contract a loan of £9,600,000, the bulk of which is to be employed in the purchase of the Luxembourg Railway and the execution of public works.

The Japanese Ambassadors arrived at Brussels on Tuesday, and had an audience of the King and Queen. A great dinner was given at the Court, in the evening, in their honour.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, on Saturday, the Minister-President, Count Auersperg, said, in reference to the Speech from the Throne, that the Ministry was now in a position to fulfil the promise made by the Emperor by the introduction of bills on electoral reform. He added that they had been maturely and conscientiously examined, in order that they may become the basis of a calm and safe development of constitutional life in Austria. The Minister-President thereupon laid on the table bills for the introduction of direct elections to the Reichsrath, and for the increase of the number of deputies. The speech of Count Auersperg was repeatedly interrupted by vociferous cheers. The President of the Chamber then referred these bills to the Constitutional Committees of the House.

## TURKEY.

Mehemet Rushdi Pacha has been appointed Minister of Finance; Hussein Pacha, Minister of War; Riza Pacha, Minister of Marine; and Ismail Pacha, Minister of Public Works.

## AMERICA.

President Grant has sent a Message to Congress respecting the administration of justice in Utah. He states that the conflict between the territorial and federal Courts prevents the execution of the laws against polygamy and other crimes, and may lead to violence, thus rendering military measures necessary, if Congress does not at once interfere.

The House of Representatives has passed General Butler's bill for regulating the distribution of the indemnity awarded by the Geneva Court of Arbitration. It recognises the claims of the actual owners of vessels and cargoes, and of the officers and seamen of those vessels and of Government war-ships which were destroyed or captured by Confederate cruisers. The bill also admits the claims of insurers, but excludes insurance companies. The Senate had previously passed a bill intrusting the distribution to a Commission. A resolution congratulating the Spanish nation upon the establishment of the Republic has failed to pass. The investigating Committee in the affair of the Credit Mobilier has reported to the House recommending the expulsion of Representatives Ames and Brooks. A bill has been passed authorising the laying of a cable between America and Asia, the United States furnishing vessels for the soundings and the laying of the cable.

The steamer Henry A. Jones has been burnt in Galveston Bay, Texas. Twenty-one lives were lost.

The Norwegian Storthing has renewed its last year's vote of non-confidence in the Ministry.

The next mail for New Zealand, via San Francisco, will be dispatched from London on the evening of Thursday, March 6.

By the will of the late Empress Caroline Augusta of Austria, Archduke Charles Lewis, the eldest brother to the present Emperor, is appointed sole heir.

A Zanzibar letter says the last report concerning Livingstone is to the effect that he left Ujiji in good health for the fountains of the Nile in August last.

The Indian troop-ship Malabar, Captain Sullivan, arrived at Portsmouth, on Tuesday, from Rangoon, with the second battalion of the 10th Regiment and invalids from other stations.

The Roumanian Chamber has voted the amended Budget of the Ministry of War, and has sanctioned the purchase of a gunboat to be employed in the suppression of smuggling in the Danube, whereby the tobacco monopoly is injuriously affected.

The Common Council of Antwerp have voted the sum of 8,000,000f. for the purpose of enlarging their docks and constructing new piers, in order to facilitate the entry, loading, and unloading of steamers in the Scheldt.

Another notice has been issued by the Emigration Commissioners warning British emigrants against proceeding to Paraguay.—Pending inquiry as to the treatment of emigrants in Brazil, all emigration thither has been peremptorily suspended by the Brazilian authorities in this country.

The *Globe* records the death of the oldest inhabitant in France, an exceedingly ancient carp, a perfect patriarch among fishes, his age being no less than 375 years. He was a young fish in the reign of Francis I., and met his fate from the jaws of an enormous pike.

The Astronomer-Royal has received the following telegram relating to a new planet from Mr. Joseph Henry, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, America:—"Feb. 18, Planet by Peleis, 10 min. 0 sec., north 13 min. 40 sec., motion rapid north, eleventh magnitude."

The Tasmanian, which arrived at Plymouth yesterday week from South America and the West Indies, brings intelligence of serious damage by a hurricane which raged in the Caribbean Sea on the 19th ult. At Aspinwall the Liverpool, French, and German wharves were damaged by the "pounding" of vessels against them, and several vessels were wrecked.

Mr. Le Bailly, a Judge of the Jersey Royal Court and chairman of the Mercantile Union Bank, which recently suspended payment, was, on Tuesday, placed before a police magistrate at St. Helier's on a charge of having appropriated Sardinian bonds of the value of £5000, which had been intrusted to the bank for safe custody. A remand for a week was granted.

Advices from Aden to the 3rd announce that Sir Bartle Frere has held a levée of the native merchants at Zanzibar, and that they are of opinion that the East African slave trade will never be abolished without ruining the place. The Sultan professes, it is reported, to share the views of Sir Bartle Frere with reference to the suppression of slavery, but says, were he to sanction it, his life would be endangered.

The New York papers announce the death of Commodore Maury, formerly of the United States navy, and author of "The Physical Geography of the Sea" and other scientific works. Commodore Maury was a native of Virginia, and when the civil war broke out, in 1861, he espoused the Confederate cause, and had charge in Europe of the fitting out of the Alabama, Florida, Shenandoah, and other vessels which were armed for the Confederate navy.

It is officially notified in the *Gazette* that the Queen has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Richard Pollock, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, lately employed on a special mission in Sistan, to be a Knight Commander of the Star of India; and Captain Beresford Lovett, R.E., and Henry Walter Bellew, surgeon, lately employed on a special mission in Sistan, to be Companions of the Star of India. The Queen has conferred the dignity of knighthood upon Joseph Needham, Chief Justice of the island of Trinidad.

Notwithstanding the evidence of the Englishmen on board the *Murillo*, a telegram states that the Committee of Inquiry charged to examine her has declared that she was not the vessel which ran down the *Northfleet*. A telegram from Cadiz to the *Daily Telegraph* adds that the owners have brought an action against Mr. Macpherson, Lloyds' agent at that port, in which they claim the sum of £2000 in respect of the damage sustained through the publication of untruthful statements in telegrams sent by him to England.

The *Gazette* announces the following appointments:—Le Marchant Hadsley Gosselin, William Henry Doveton Haggard, Sir George Francis Bonham, Bart., Eugene James Lee-Hamilton, the Hon. William John George Napier, William Edward Goschen, and William Charles Philip Otho Aldenburg Bentinck, now Attachés, to be Third Secretaries in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service; and Henry Howard, now a Third Secretary, to be a Second Secretary in the Diplomatic Service. Alexander William Moir to be President of the Island of St. Christopher, Alexander Augustus Melfort Campbell to be President of the Island of Nevis, and Neale Porter to be President of the Island of Montserrat.



## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERENCES AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barnes, John George; to be Mission Curate at Whitstable, Kent.  
 Bryner, John George; Rector of Child Okeford.  
 Burrows, Edward Denies; Vicar of Christ Church, Colbury.  
 Cadogan, E.; Rector of Wicken, Northampton.  
 Carr, E. H.; Rector of Beckenham, Kent.  
 Cartbew, J. E.; Rector of Llansallo, Cornwall.  
 Cope, F. Haden; a Surrogate in the diocese of Worcester.  
 Cope, J. E.; Surrogate of Bangor.  
 Davies, Benjamin; Vicar of Cleve Prior.  
 Davis, James; Incumbent of St. John the Baptist, Islington.  
 Dodd, H.; Rector of Hopton, Suffolk.  
 Downton, H.; Rector of Stapleton, Cumberland.  
 Fell, Thomas; Vicar of Falstow, near Louth.  
 Garforth, J.; Rector of Sunderland.  
 Goe, F. E.; Rector of Withington, Manchester.  
 Grogan, G. W.; Rector of Wattisfield, Suffolk.  
 Hassall, J. T.; Rector of East Woodhay.  
 Hill, J. G. H.; Rector of Quarley, Hants; St. Katharine's Hospital.  
 Hill, J. G. H.; Vicar of Llantilio-Perthole, Monmouthshire.  
 Hogan, A. F.; Vicar of All Saints', Cardiff.  
 Jones, Charles; Vicar of St. Petrock's, Devon.  
 Jones, W. P.; Rector of Rawthorpe, Rochester.  
 Kemp, Godfrey George; Rector of Silsoe, Bedfordshire.  
 Lang, Robert; Vicar of Handsforth.  
 Marshall, Joseph W.; Rector of St. Clement's, Terrington, Norfolk.  
 Macdonald, John Cuning; Curate of Richmond, Surrey.  
 Miller, Henry Walter; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Worlton Hill, Newbury.  
 Moore, Denis T.; Vicar of Compton Abdale, Andoversford.  
 Morgan, Henry; Vicar of Cilyw.  
 Morgan, Thomas; Vicar of Canon in Worcester Cathedral.  
 Murray, Z. W.; Honorary Canon in St. Peter's, Devon.  
 Newnham, Philip Hankinson; Vicar of East Stonehouse, Devon.  
 Osell, William H.; Curate of Peterstow, near Ross, Herefordshire.  
 Pemberton, F. R.; Vicar of Somerby, Leicestershire.  
 Porey-Cust, A. P.; Rector of Belton, Lincolnshire.  
 Ranken, Charles Edward; Curate at Great Malvern.  
 Roberts, G.; Vicar of Llanegryn, Merioneth.  
 St. Aubyn, E.; Rector of Stoke Fleming.  
 Sale, Thomas Walker; Vicar of Skendleby, Lincolnshire.  
 Scott, C. B.; Prebendary of Caddington Minor in St. Paul's Cathedral.  
 Skene, G. W. C.; Rector of Fontmel Magna, Dorsetshire.  
 Somerset, Henry Plantagenet; Vicar of Llandenny.  
 Tiers, Thomas; Chaplain to the Bath Mineral Water Hospital.  
 Waite, Joseph; Vicar of Norham, Berwick-on-Tweed.  
 Waite, J.; Vicar of Norham.  
 Webb, J. B.; Rector of Hawksworth, Notts.  
 Wells, Nathaniel Armstrong; Vicar of Great Longstone.  
 Wilkinson, S.; Surrogate for the diocese of Chester.  
 Wilson, James Alder; Perpetual Curate of Tissington.  
 Woodforde, A. J.; Vicar of Shepton Montague.  
 Wright, Arthur; Perpetual Curate of St. Mark's, Stamber Mill, Worcester.

Lord Eldon has given £500 towards the restoration fund of Salisbury Cathedral.

St. Jude's Church, Gray's-inn-road, having undergone some further embellishment and restoration, has been reopened.

The revisers of the New Testament Company met, on Tuesday, for their twenty-seventh session.

The parish church of Gildersleepe, near Leeds, rebuilt a few months ago, was destroyed by fire last Saturday morning.

The Company of Mercers has voted 200 guineas towards the repair of St. Alban's Abbey.

The managers of the Bishop of London's Fund held their annual meeting on Tuesday. They have now a balance of £22,000 in hand, and they intend to publish a scheme for the continuance of the fund on a permanent basis.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London and Winchester, the three electors appointed by the Act of the Local Legislature of Barbadoes, have offered the vacant bishopric to the Rev. Canon Mitchinson, which he has accepted.

A series of Lent lectures will be delivered at St. Michael's, Wood-street, on successive Friday evenings in Lent, commencing Feb. 23, at half-past seven o'clock. The preachers respectively will be Canon Miller, Bishop Claughton, Prebendary Wilson, Rev. Gordon Calthorpe, Rev. W. Cadman, and Professor Leathes. Young men are specially invited to attend.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, on Tuesday, over a numerously-attended conference in connection with the Church of England Temperance Society, which had been called with the view of taking more active steps for the suppression of the vice of intemperance. Besides his Grace the speakers were the Bishop of Lichfield, Sir Harcourt Johnstone, M.P., Mr. Birley, M.P., and Mr. Robert Baxter. It was resolved to raise a guarantee fund of £10,000 for five years, in order to assist in carrying out the objects of the conference.

The synodical declaration respecting the Athanasian Creed, which had been for two days under discussion in the Lower House of Convocation for the Province of Canterbury, was, yesterday week, adopted with slight verbal amendments. The Upper House, apprehending that it would not have time to deal with the declaration then, adjourned before receiving it. Both Houses meet again in May.—Convocation for the northern province was opened, on Tuesday, at York—the Archbishop presiding. It was resolved to present an address to the Queen against any alteration of the Elementary Education Act that would diminish existing facilities for religious teaching, or in any way abridge the liberty of parents.

The usual monthly meeting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels was held, on Monday, at the society's offices, 7, Whitehall—Sir Stephen R. Glynn, Bart., in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects—namely, building new churches at Pleckgate, in the parish of St. John, Blackburn; Longford, in the parish of Foleshill, Warwick; Moordown St. John's, in the parish of Holdenhurst, near Bournemouth; and Mawnansmith, near Falmouth. Rebuilding the church at Aston Flamville, near Hinckley. Enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Beckington, near Frome; Bitchfield, near Grant-ham; Denford, near Thrapstone; Huish Episcopi, near Langport; Lelant, near Hayle; Littleton-on-Severn, near Bristol; Llandilo-Fan, Brecon; Llanfair Talhairn, near Abergele; and Toft Monks, near Beccles. Under urgent circumstances the grants formerly made towards enlarging, &c., the Church of St. Giles, Reading, and towards re-seating and restoring the churches at Llantrisant, near Pontypridd, and St. Mary's, Sandwich, Kent, were each increased. The society likewise accepted the trust of a sum of money as a repair fund for the church at Halton, Sussex. Grants were also made from the school-church and mission-house fund towards building school or mission churches at Brynmaur, near Llanelli; Lower Tranmere, near Birkenhead; Wellingborough, Northampton; and Woolwich, Kent.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## OXFORD.

Mr. Bonamy Price has been re-elected to the Professorship of Political Economy for five years.

In a Convocation on Tuesday the degree of M.A. by diploma was conferred upon Dr. Adolphe Neubauer, the Orientalist.

The following have been elected Scholars of Trinity:—E. F. Brown, University, late of Charterhouse School; P. H. Fernandez, Winchester; and H. Whitehead, Sherborne School. There were fifteen candidates.

Dr. Ogilvie, Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology and Canon of Christ Church, died on Monday evening.

## CAMBRIDGE.

At a Congregation on Thursday week graces passed the Senate:—That the Amended Report, dated Feb. 10, 1873, of the Council of the Senate respecting the residence, lectures, and stipend of the Regius Professor of the Civil Law be confirmed. That copies of the books printed at the Pitt Press for the Syndics of the Press be granted to the diocesan library at Dunedin. That a donation of £100 be made from the Chest towards the erection of a church in St. Luke's District, New Chesterton, Cambridge.

The election of a successor to the late Venerable Professor Sedgwick in the professorial chair of Geology took place in the Senate House on Thursday. There were originally nine candidates; but of these only three were voted for, viz.:—The Rev. S. G. Bonney, Senior Fellow of St. John's; Mr. T. G. Kenna Hughes, of Trinity College; and the Rev. Osmond Fisher, late Fellow of Jesus. The others had retired before the polling began, and Mr. Fisher retired at an early period of the poll. The contest was thus left to Mr. Hughes and Mr. Bonney. At the close the numbers were—Mr. Hughes, 112; Mr. Bonney, 105. The election thus fell upon Mr. Hughes.

Lord Neaves was on Thursday week installed Rector of the University of St. Andrews. In his address he protested strongly against the modern tendency to depreciate the classics.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Presbytery on Thursday week, Professor Wallace lodged a protest against the decision at the last meeting refusing to appoint a committee to inquire into the action taken by the recent Commission of Assembly in regard to his appointment to the chair of Church History.

The Senate of the University of London has decided that Greek shall no longer be compulsory on candidates for matriculation. It is to be placed on the same footing as French and German, and it will be sufficient if a candidate passes in any one of the three languages.

The Rev. R. Lucas, M.A., LL.B., has been appointed to fill the vacancy in Moulton Grammar School.

The Rev. J. H. Stork has been appointed Head Master of the Hipperholme Grammar School, Yorkshire.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Professor Tyndall arrived, on Wednesday night, at the Royal Institution, after his lecturing tour in the United States.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., M.P., has been appointed principal of the Working Men's College for one year; and Mr. R. B. Litchfield, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, vice-principal.

The annual exhibition of canaries and British and foreign cage birds has been held at the Crystal Palace. The show was larger than on any previous occasion, comprising 1000 specimens.

A native Japanese paper is being published in London under the imposing name of the *Tai Sei Shimbun*, or *Great Western News*. It is edited by a Japanese resident in London.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held at the offices, Trafalgar-square, on Tuesday, several cases of saving life were brought before the society, which bestowed its rewards.

Mr. Mowbray, M.P., presided, last Saturday, over a conference at Willis's Rooms upon the Endowed Schools Act, and its operation on endowments connected with the Church of England and other denominational schools.

There was a crowded gathering of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union in Exeter Hall on Tuesday night. Mr. F. N. Charrington, late of the firm of Charrington, Head, and Co., brewers, presided.

The annual ball of the Royal London Yacht Club took place, yesterday week, at Willis's Rooms. The number of ladies and gentlemen present amounted to nearly 500. A supper of the choicest description was provided—Mr. J. S. Earle, the vice-commodore, presiding.

A meeting of the general council for promoting the establishment of a Hospital Sunday in the metropolis was held, on Monday, at the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor presiding. It was resolved, upon the motion of Lord Shaftesbury, seconded by Mr. C. Reed, M.P., that the first Sunday for simultaneous collections on behalf of the hospitals and dispensaries of London should be fixed for June 15 next. A committee was appointed to administer the fund during the current year.

The 14th inst. being the anniversary of the birth of John Hunter, the celebrated surgeon, the biennial oration in honour of that event was delivered in the great hall of the Royal College of Surgeons by Mr. Henry Hancock, the recently-elected president of that institution. In the evening Mr. Hancock, as president, and the vice-presidents, Messrs. Curling and Le Gros Clark, entertained a large company to dinner at the Albion Tavern.

Comte d'Harcourt, the French Ambassador in London, presided, last Saturday, over a numerous and representative company at the fifth annual dinner of the French Hospital and Dispensary, which yearly does much unobtrusive but effective good among the French and other foreign residents in the metropolis. The proceedings were very cordial in their tone towards the English nation—the usual opening toasts being drunk with enthusiasm—Lord Eliot genially representing the English element in the assemblage.

Mr. Bruce received, last Saturday, a deputation of licensed victuallers, who complained of the inconveniences imposed by the Act of last year with regard to inspection and the hours of closing. While recognising the fairness with which the trade had stated their case, the right hon. gentleman said the Government did not at present think of introducing an amended Act, the public being apparently satisfied with the restrictions now imposed. He promised, however, to watch the operation of the law in the light of the objections stated by the deputation.

Amongst the private bills in Parliament in which the Examiners have declared the standing orders not to have been complied with are the two great Metropolitan Railway schemes, the City and West-End Railway (from Kensington to Farringdon-street), and the East and West Metropolitan Junction and Cannon-street Railway (from Cannon-street to Aldgate); as well as two other extensive projects—the Brighton, Eastbourne, and London Railway, and the Brighton Central Railway. Another defunct design is the Tower Suspension Bridge over the Pool.

At the twenty-first anniversary of the Hospital for Sick Children, held on Wednesday evening at Willis's Rooms, the Duke of Argyll presided, and in the course of an able speech, advocating the interests of the institution, deprecated the whole system of the English poor relief, and expressed the opinion that even medical assistance had some share in increasing the spread of pauperism and demoralisation amongst the lower classes. He showed, however, that no sound objection could be urged against the charity he was advocating, and the result of his appeal was the munificent collection of £3200.

The Corporation scheme for establishing a tribunal of commerce in the City has been strongly reported against by a committee of the Metropolitan Board of Works. It is condemned as forestalling the Royal Judicature Commission, as being contrary to the whole tenour and policy of modern legislation, and, worst of all, as an interference with the functions and duties of the Imperial Government. The report was agreed to.

During the week ending Saturday last 5618 births and 4907 deaths were registered in London and twenty other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The mortality from all causes in these towns was at the rate of 28 deaths annually to every 1000 persons estimated to be living. In the metropolis 2481 births and 1620 deaths were registered, both nearly corresponding with the average numbers. Three persons died from smallpox, 12 from measles, 8 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 61 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, and 12 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the ten weeks ending Jan. 25 averaged 411, have in the three past weeks increased to 466, 610, and 653 respectively. The fatal cases of bronchitis, which in the week ending Jan. 25 were but 132, rose to 307. Street accidents produced 38 cases of injury and maiming, but no fatal result.

Following, as usual, by only a short interval the opening of Parliament, the annual conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce began its sittings in London on Tuesday. Resolutions were passed in favour of various amendments in the law of bankruptcy, reconsideration by a Committee of the House of Commons of the Bank Charter Act, extension of county court jurisdiction, and an alteration of the wine duties which would place the liquors of Spain and Portugal on the same footing as those of other countries. A motion for the repeal of the income tax as an ordinary source of revenue was carried by forty-two votes against thirteen. On Wednesday several members gave utterance to strong opinions on the subject of our recent disasters at sea. It was resolved to urge upon the Government that they should institute a searching inquiry into the laws affecting merchant shipping, and into the alleged faulty construction, unseaworthiness, and over-lading of the vessels employed. The conference expressed approval of the Railway and Canal Traffic Bill, and adopted a memorial to the Premier for the appointment of a Minister of Commerce. Mr. Monsell replied for "Her Majesty's Ministers" at the annual dinner, which was given, on Wednesday night, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, and entered with some detail into the present extended postal and telegraph facilities of Great Britain; General Schenck for the United States; Senor Morel for Spain. Lord Tenterden and Sir Louis Malet also spoke. The autumnal meeting of the chambers is to be held at Cardiff.

## "THE OLD MAN OF HOY."

In the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, which closes next week, are several views, by Mr. S. Read, of the wild and wonderful scenery on the coast of Caithness and the Orkneys. One of the most striking of these, from the nature of its subject—independently of its merits, as a work of that artist, which need no further commendation—is "The Old Man of Hoy." The island of Hoy, unlike the other Orkney Islands, which are comparatively low and in some places flat, rises abruptly from the sea, consisting of a steep mountain, with different peaks, the highest of these, the Ward Hill, being 1572 ft. The western cliff, which can only be seen well from the sea, as in the passage between Thurso and Stromness, is described as the grandest sea-face in Great Britain. It extends a wall of rock, 1000 ft. high, the length of a mile; at the north end is that singular detached fragment, a column of sandstone upon a base of porphyry, which is called "The Old Man." The top of this pillar shaped by nature, which once bore an odd resemblance to a human head and face, was carried off by a storm fifteen or twenty years ago. Its former aspect is commemorated in these lines:—

See Hoy's Old Man, whose summit bare  
 Pierces the dark blue fields of air;  
 Based in the sea, his fearful form  
 Glows like the Spirit of the Storm!

The Old Man still holds himself erect to a stature of 300 ft., and makes a very imposing figure, looking out across the broad Atlantic, with nothing but the ocean between him and the far American shores. Another curious object to be seen in Hoy is the Dwarfie Stone, a mass of sandstone, nearly 30 ft. long by 40 ft. wide, which has slid down from a cliff, and in which a small chamber has been cut for some inhabitant, either a Christian hermit or the fabulous imp of a Norse heathen legend. The summer tourist will soon be enabled to get near the Orkneys by the opening of the Highland railway extension to Wick and Thurso.

## "BOAR-HUNT."

The scene represented by the able German painter, Herr C. F. Deiker, in the picture we have engraved, is one upon which the skill of many eminent masters has been occupied. Snyder (sometimes working in conjunction with Rubens) is, among moderns, the most celebrated for his boar-hunts. But the subject was certainly not unknown to ancient art. The animal itself was very closely and faithfully represented—witness the magnificent antique boar in the Hall of Animals at the Vatican; and boar-hunting in all ages has been a favourite sport. Pliny somewhere says that he himself had turned sportsman, and killed three noble boars. In mediæval times the sport was in certain courts invested with something of the pride, pomp, and circumstance of mimic war. It was long pursued as a *grande chasse* in France, and the late Emperor did much to revive its glories. If the boar still ran wild in this country, its pursuit would probably rank before fox-hunting; for the possibility of personal conflict and the danger therefrom are the strongest incentives to the true sportsman. "Pig-sticking" in India is not to be ranked with the old European sport, for the boars there are much smaller and less formidable. The courage and sagacity of the dog are never perhaps exhibited to greater advantage than in following and attacking the wild boar. Their mode of attack is shown in the picture; but often several are killed or disabled before the huntsman comes up to give the coup-de-grâce with his spear.

The wild boar among huntsmen has several names, according to age. The first year it is called a pig of the saunder, the second a hog, the third a hogsteer, the fourth a boar. The animal generally rests among the thickest bushes that can be found, and is not easily induced to break cover, but will stand at bay a long time. It is a peculiarity of the boar, as of the pig tribe generally, that when he determines to run ahead he makes no doubles or crossings, and closes with anything in his way, man or beast. When fairly roused or at bay he shrinks from no contest, however unequal, and, if old, will die without uttering a sound. Of his four tusks the two largest do not hurt when he strikes, but serve only to whet the other two, with which the beast defends himself, and frequently kills his assailant.





"THE OLD MAN OF HOY," BY S. READ.  
AT THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.





"A BOAR HUNT," BY C. F. DEIKER.



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

When Mr. Gladstone brought forward his Irish University Education Bill there was renewed a spectacle which, so to speak, he has created. The prospect of a three-hours' speech from him is an attraction, though in most other cases it would act as a deterrent. The scene has become familiar enough; and there were to be seen, crowding and pressing together in every nook available to them, the conventional "strangers," in all possible varieties—princes, and peers, and prelates, and diplomatists; distinguished men and nobodies jostled each other, and sat in positions with which the punishment of the stocks would compare favourably. The area of the House was, perhaps, not so full as usual—indeed, on the very back benches places were to be had; and, truth to tell, soon after the third hour of the oration was entered into there began a process of thinning which went on gradually until at the very end there was no crowding in the inevitable exodus which always follows a great Ministerial statement. The Prime Minister was lucid, at times stern, in the expression of resolve as to the policy of his measure, and several times became playful in his rather ponderous manner—his epigrams being generally as verbose as his other sentences. It was notable that his voice did not fail for a moment, though he spoke with his usual rapidity, and was brief in that which, when written, is called punctuation. There may have been cynical people who came to see whether Mr. Gladstone's powers were beginning, ever so slightly, to wane; but any such persons would have perceived no falling off in any respect—unless, indeed, his having more notes before him than has been customary with him is to be taken as a pin's-point mark of diminution of power. It may as well be said here as anywhere that the Premier seems as alert to join in debate as ever, and his interpositions have been generally early, as if he had a lurking desire to cut short discussions, and in more than one instance he has succeeded in doing so.

For instance, one night Mr. Rylands, who devotes himself, painfully—if incongruity is to be taken into account—to criticism on diplomacy, its attributes, and results, made one of his sprawling speeches on the desirability of submitting treaties to Parliament before they are ratified. It was evidently intended that the subject should be exhaustively discussed, and some gentlemen showed that they had been preparing themselves. Notably, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, who is a predestinate rising young statesman, chirped out a very neat cut-and-dried dissertation; and the customary signs were visible of a prolonged debate. But, about eight o'clock, notwithstanding that the usual infelicity as regards an audience predominated, Mr. Gladstone rose, and talking, as it were, quietly to about thirty gentlemen, and Mr. Rylands in particular, so put things in their true light, and got the member for Warrington—who continuously smiled, as a suffering Spartan might be supposed to do—into so many cleft sticks that there was nothing left but that the discussion should end. And so it would, had not Sir Wilfrid Lawson risen, with a calm and confident expression in his face, intimating that he was about to demolish the Prime Minister's sophisticated arguments, and so presenting a somewhat comic appearance. But even he, with his suggestions in favour of permissive treaties—that is, by the permission of Parliament—was not mighty enough to galvanise a debate which Mr. Gladstone had practically done for. Again, on the occasion when Mr. Vernon Harcourt, in a speech which was out of and apart from his usual style, and being without flippancy, was, as might have been expected, able and interesting, brought forward an abstract motion on public expenditure, the Premier performed another feat of Parliamentary sleight of hand. As soon as Mr. Jacob Bright had liberated his mind of that weight which always seems to be upon it, and of which it is physically difficult for him to relieve himself, so that his rhetoric is half adjutatory and half lackadaisical, up came Mr. Gladstone, and in a tone more soft and soothing than one ever remembers to have been adopted by him, speaking slowly and gently, assuming a frankness and candour which was wonderful—nay, going even to such an extraordinary length as to profess sympathy with Mr. Harcourt—ceded all the arguments, accepted all the essence of the resolution, and superseded it effectually by suggesting a minimum of inquiry. Almost all of those who were present (they were not a very great many) saw at once that a neat bit of Parliamentary jockeying had been successfully effected, and away they went; the discussion subsided, and it was only left to Mr. Harcourt, under the circumstances of his collapse, to be as pleasant as possible, to make phrases and epigrams, and more or less grimly to lead the laughs which it was now his cue to raise.

If, as is somewhat observable, there is on the generality of members some of that indifference and sluggishness which is traditionally associated with the fifth Session of a Parliament, it seems that Lord Elcho is under no such influence. He is as vigorous in disputation, as immutable in tenacity, as full of virtuous indignation, as ever. All his qualities were brought out when, with an earnestness and emphasis, exemplified both by voice and gesture, which latter alone might have caused a deaf person looking on to suppose that the fate of the nation was in his hands, he galvanised the case of that unhappy Sub-Lieutenant to whom a commission without purchase in the 9th Lancers has proved the dearest investment he could possibly have made. The force and vigour of Lord Elcho's diatribes were complete, and he had the merit of making the most of a matter which has lost its interest, such as it was, through efflux of time and the entire disappearance of its originating cause. What Lord Elcho wanted he unquestionably gained, for though Mr. Cardwell was, on the whole, coolly contemptuous, and Sir Henry Storks, for the first time in his Parliamentary career, was roused out of his usual equanimity and was indignant in retort, both these right honourable gentlemen were induced to say that the officers of the 9th Lancers were as gallant, as honourable, and as pleasant a body of gentlemen as ever played at "Polo" or sent a non-purchase "cad" to Coventry, and practically out of the world, or at any rate out of this country.

It may be acceptable to state that several of the more or less celebrities, those who are distinguished in the good or the doubtful sense of that term, have presented themselves and given slight tastes of their quality. Thus, Mr. Bentinck (the greater) has more than once favoured the House with those cynical criticisms of his, which are like the fire of a turret-ship, all round, being directed against all parties and persons in turn, except his own party, which consists of himself alone. Mr. Newdegate is still supported conscientiously by his party, which comprehends Mr. Greene alone, and has been already pressing his special missions on the House, with, perhaps, a deeper solemnity, slightly tinged with melancholy. Then Mr. Beresford-Hope has shown himself as resolute and as oddly suggestive as ever in his opposition to the bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, which is still urged on with a sort of bravado by Sir Thomas Chambers, which a rueful countenance somewhat neutralises. Then Mr. Henley has assumed his distinctive seat, and is still one of the earliest and one of the latest attendants on the sittings. Moreover, he has once delivered himself of one of those quaint speeches which are peculiar to him, and which

are accepted as a kind of judgment by the House. A slight indication of decrease of physical strength may be observable in him, but the critical quality is as acute as ever.

Something, perhaps, should be said of the first appearances of two of the members who were elected in the recess, and who have been prompt to put in their claims for consideration. On one night Mr. Barclay, the recently-chosen representative of Forfarshire, spoke on a subject, no matter what, with which he was well acquainted, and so, of course, talked sense and information; but he also showed powers of construction, command of language, and presence of mind which will doubtless give him a good place in the House. Sir George Balfour, the new member for Kincardineshire, is an East Indian General, and he developed qualities which used to be associated with that class to which he belongs. He speaks as though he were giving the word of command to some rather undisciplined troops, and is dogmatic and peppery.

## PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Government measure for the formation of a Supreme Court of Judicature and Appeal (of which we gave an abstract in a great part of our impression last week) was introduced, on Thursday, the 13th inst., by the Lord Chancellor, who entered into a full and clear exposition of the objects of the scheme. In its general scope it was founded, he said, on the recommendations of the Commission which reported on the subject in 1869. He proposed to "fuse" law and equity, and to unite into one Supreme Court of Judicature all the present superior Courts of equity and common law, together with the Probate and Divorce, Admiralty, and chief Bankruptcy Courts. The various County Palatine Courts would also be absorbed in the Supreme Court, which would consist of twenty-one Judges. The Lord Chief Justice of England would preside over the Court, and the present Chief Baron of the Exchequer and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas would preside over divisions of the Court. In the appellate jurisdiction of their Lordships' House he did not propose to make any change in respect of appeals from Scotland or Ireland, but to constitute for England a court the decisions of which should be final. The members of this court would be the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron, and nine ordinary Judges, these being the two Lords Justices of Appeal, the four salaried Judges of the Privy Council, and three from the Supreme Court of Judicature, together with such other persons as her Majesty might approve. Lord Cairns spoke in general terms of approval of the measure, and it was read the first time.

Yesterday week the Earl of Leitrim moved for copies of a large number of documents relating to liquidation with his tenants about the Land Act. He did so from no personal interest, but to illustrate the working of the Act, and to show how portions of his estates had been confiscated. Lords Longford and Belmore also criticised the Act. Lord Kimberley assented to the production of the papers, with few exceptions, but intimated that the Government had no intention to disturb the recent settlement of the question. Lord Leitrim subsequently introduced a bill to amend the Act. A motion by Lord Buckhurst for a return of railways which have adopted the improved signal and point levers was agreed to.

In reply to the Earl of Carnarvon, on Monday, Earl Granville stated that information with respect to the condition of affairs in foreign countries as they affected intending emigrants had been furnished to the Emigration Commissioners, with the view of their warning emigrants where necessary. Replying to the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Argyll said there was no truth in the statement that a geographical error had crept in in the fixing of the new boundary line of Afghanistan.

The House discussed, on Tuesday, Lord Buckhurst's bill for the better prevention of accidents on railways. The bill will, if it be passed, compel all railway companies to adopt the telegraphic block system, and the plan of interlocking points and signals. After a long discussion, the bill was read the second time, and referred to a Select Committee.

On Thursday Lord Rosebery moved that a humble address be presented to her Majesty praying her to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of this country with regard to horses, and its capabilities of supplying any present or future demand for them. He said he had been absolutely overwhelmed by the mass of documentary evidence supplied to him, almost invariably in support of his motion. Lord Granville admitted that the prices of horses had risen considerably; but that was caused by the great competition amongst the buyers, both English and foreign. He, however, objected to the Commission asked for on the ground that its effect would be to strike a fatal blow at breeding. He suggested that a Committee of that House should be appointed to inquire into the subject. The Earl of Rosebery withdrew his resolution and adopted the suggestion of Earl Granville, which was ultimately agreed to.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Yesterday week Sir C. Dilke gave notice of a resolution in favour of a more equal distribution of political power; and Mr. Straight of an intention to inquire whether the Licensing Bill was to be amended as regards discretionary hours of closing. On the motion for Committee of Supply, Mr. R. S. Aytoun at some length asked why England maintained a representative at the Vatican; and, though Lord Enfield explained the precise position of our representative as being something quite different from what the questioner conceived, Mr. Aytoun, after some discussion, pushed his attack to the point of a division on a motion for papers—losing by 116 to 63. Mr. Rylands, supported by Mr. Staveley Hill and Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, then urged that all treaties—especially commercial treaties—should be submitted to Parliament before their ratification. After considerable discussion, Mr. Gladstone rose to point out that commercial treaties had always been contingent upon the assent of Parliament; but, as regards other treaties, the convenience and freedom of negotiations would be injuriously affected by any departure from the existing system. The right hon. gentleman entered into an elaborate defence of the course followed by Government with respect to the modified Commercial Treaty with France. In the subsequent proceedings Lord Elcho referred to Lieutenant Tribe, and elicited from Sir Henry Storks a defence of the 9th Lancers; and Mr. Clare Read obtained consent for a Committee of Inquiry into the working of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act.

Lord Enfield stated, on Monday, in reply to a question from Mr. Akroyd, that the Government have no reason to doubt the statements of their Consuls that vast coal deposits exist in China, but the Chinese Government had declined to afford facilities for working them. Mr. Bruce stated that he did not intend to introduce an amended Licensing Act in the present Session. There was only one portion of the Act which had created difficulty in the Courts, and he declined to attend to "interested exaggerations." Mr. C. Fortescue stated that he should propose the reference of all railway and canal amalgamation bills to a joint Committee of both Houses, before whom all public bodies and chambers of commerce representing trading interests

would have the right to appear. The Attorney-General, in moving the second reading of the Juries Bill, explained the provisions of that measure, which are almost identical with the bill of last Session. In all trials, except for murder and treason, the number of jurymen is to be reduced from twelve to seven; juries to be composed of "special" and "common" jurors, in certain proportions. The Attorney-General makes, however, an advance in this bill beyond that of last year which is of the greatest importance. He proposes that when juries are unable to come to an agreement the verdict of the majority shall be taken. The bill was discussed at considerable length. The second reading was agreed to, on the understanding that several weeks shall elapse before the bill goes into Committee. By virtue of the new standing order, Committee of Supply was got on, and supplementary estimates for the Navy and Civil Service were passed. The bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister passed through Committee, after a faint opposition. Mr. Hibbert brought in a bill to amalgamate the Parliamentary and municipal registers.

On Tuesday Mr. Vernon Harcourt brought forward a motion, which was seconded by Mr. Jacob Bright, declaring that the rate of public expenditure is excessive, and ought to be reduced. Mr. Gladstone, after expounding some of the chief causes of the augmented outlay of the State, cordially welcomed an inquiry by a Committee of the House, and promised the fullest co-operation on the part of the Ministry. After several other speeches, mostly from the Liberal benches, the House assented to a motion for inquiry—restricted, however, to the cost of the Civil Service.

The House was occupied for several hours on Wednesday in the discussion, on second reading, of Mr. H. Palmer's Bill to amend the Married Women's Property Act of 1870, the voting, on division, being 124 to 103. Mr. Read's Agricultural Children's Bill, which is an application of the principle of the Factory Acts, modified to suit the condition of the rural population, was also read the second time, having been cordially supported in its educational provisions by Mr. Forster. Leave was given to Mr. Mitchell Henry to bring in a bill to extend to municipal corporations in Ireland certain privileges now exercised and enjoyed by municipal corporations in England; and to Mr. M'Mahon a bill to facilitate the obtaining of powers for legislating on public matters in Ireland.

On Thursday Mr. Gathorne Hardy gave notice that on an early day he would move an address to the Crown praying her Majesty to bring to the notice of foreign Powers, in concert with the United States, the three rules under the Treaty of Washington, and that she will put upon them the true sense and meaning as understood by this country. Lord Enfield, in reply to Mr. T. E. Smith, stated that, according to the latest advices from Lisbon, the Murillo was still in custody. Mr. T. E. Smith introduced a question of privilege by calling attention to a book recently published, entitled "Our Seamen," by Mr. Plimsoll, one of the members for Derby. The book contained statements seriously affecting the character and honour of three members of the House of Commons, who were professional shipowners. Having read several extracts from the work in question, he concluded by moving a resolution censuring the author of the language he had just quoted. Mr. Plimsoll expressed his deep regret at having unintentionally committed himself to certain statements deemed to be offensive to that House, and he humbly apologised to the House for having done anything that could be construed into a breach of its privileges. After a brief conversation the motion was withdrawn, and the matter ended. The Prevention of Crime Bill was read the second time. The Polling Districts (Ireland) Bill, as amended, was considered and agreed to. The Local Government Provisional Bill passed through Committee. The Drainage and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill was read the second time. The Bastardy Laws Amendment Bill went through Committee. The third reading of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill was carried by a majority of 98 to 54.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

The winter general meeting of the National Rifle Association will, by permission of the Council of the Royal United Service Institution, be held in the theatre of the institution on Friday, March 7, at three o'clock—Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge in the chair.

At a meeting of volunteer commanding officers held on Monday it was resolved not to hold a review on Easter Monday this year. The resolution, which was moved by the Marquis of Donegal, and adopted by a large majority, was, "That, in the absence of any expression of opinion by the Secretary of State for War, in reply to the letter addressed to him on behalf of the metropolitan commanding officers as to the desirability of holding the Easter Monday field-day, and in consequence of the great increase in the rates proposed to be charged by the railway companies, it is not desirable this year to apply for permission to hold the customary field-day on Easter Monday."

The annual presentation of prizes to the successful competitors in the 20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers took place, yesterday week, at the Euston Railway Station, in spacious rooms lent for the occasion by the London and North-Western Railway. Lady Malet presented the prizes, and among those present were Sir Alexander Malet, Lieutenant-Colonel Malet, Mr. W. T. Charley, M.P., Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P., and many officers connected with the corps. Later in the evening a ball was given by the officers, which was numerously attended.

At five o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon the presentation of prizes to the London Brigade will take place at the Crystal Palace; and at six that of the Queen's (Westminster), in Westminster Hall.

The Anglo-Belgian prizes won by English volunteers at the late international competition at Brussels and Ghent will be distributed by the Lady Mayoress, at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, March 3, at half-past two in the afternoon.

Mr. W. F. C. Burlton Bennett has been appointed to the command of the London and Westminster; and Lieutenant-Colonel Samuda has resigned the command of the Tower Hamlets Brigade.

The opening of the new Townhall at Winchester by the Lord Chancellor is to take place on Wednesday, May 14.

The roll of the House of Lords for 1873 presents 477 names. But there were when the list was made two vacancies in the representation of the Peers for Ireland, caused by the deaths of Lord Clarina and Lord Kilmaine. There are six new names upon the roll—Viscount Ossington, Lord Napier, created Baron Ettrick, Lord Hanmer, Lord Selborne, the Marquis of Queensberry, and the Earl of Wicklow, the two latter being new representative peers for Scotland and for Ireland respectively. The House of Peers has also fresh blood by the succession of heirs of Peers who have died. Thus there is upon the roll a new Duke of Bedford, a new Earl of Lonsdale, a new Earl of Clancarty, a new Earl of Moray, a new Earl of Carysfort, and several new Barons. The peerage of Lord Dalling and Balwer is extinct, and there is no Lord Audley at present upon the roll.



## MUSIC.

## THE WAGNER SOCIETY.

The specialty of the week has been the first concert of this newly-formed association, which took place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Wednesday evening.

We have previously drawn attention to the ulterior object of the society—that of aiding the accomplishment of the projected performances announced to take place at Bayreuth next year, when it is proposed to give the four latest dramatic works of Richard Wagner, forming a series founded on the “Nibelungen-lied.” These preliminary London concerts should also attract much interest in themselves, as enabling those who are in doubt on the vexed question of the claims and merits of Richard Wagner as a composer to form a judgment based on a hearing of selections from his works, in the preparation and execution of which great care and expense are bestowed.

At Wednesday's concert an exceptionally fine orchestra was assembled, numbering about eighty performers, many of them belonging to the Crystal Palace band. Mr. Edward Dannreuther—the eminent pianist, an able writer on the subject of Wagner's music—conducted; and the general result was so splendid an interpretation of the pieces selected as in several instances to rouse the audience to enthusiasm. This was especially the case with the overture to “Tannhäuser,” the prelude to “Lohengrin,” and the “Bridal Procession” music, and the introduction to the third act of the same opera, both the last-named pieces having been encored by acclamation. The remainder of the instrumental selection was drawn from the later works of Wagner, in which his style has become more boldly innovative. The overture to “Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg,” and the introduction to the third act of that opera, afforded good specimens of the development of those principles of dramatic composition which Wagner has advocated in his didactic writings and has sought to realise in his music. The concert terminated with the “Kaisermarsch.” The vocal music consisted of the Prayer from “Rienzi,” Lohengrin's “Song to Elsa,” and Siegmund's “Liebeslied,” from “Die Walküre”—all sung with genuine feeling and true sentiment by Herr Franz Diener, who has been selected to play the part of Siegfried in next year's performances at Bayreuth. This gentleman possesses a tenor voice of good and powerful quality; he sings in tune, and declaims well; and his performances created, in each instance, a highly-favourable impression.

The concert drew a large and appreciative audience; and, among other results, it will doubtless tend to hasten the stage-representation of Wagner's principal operas in London.

The selection will shortly be repeated—at popular prices—at St. James's Hall.

A new series of “Oratorio Concerts” began at the Royal Albert Hall, last week, when Bach's St. Matthew “Passion Music” was given for the first time there. An important feature on the occasion was the co-operation of the gigantic choir originally formed under the direction of M. Gounod, on whose secession it has passed, with some changes and substitutions, under the management of Mr. Barnby, who has worthily inaugurated his new position in the manner just stated. Of the music referred to we have several times spoken, and need now only chronicle its performance with largely-increased resources, choral and orchestral—indeed, with vaster accessories than have ever before been applied to the performance of this work. The noble and simple Lutheran chorales (sung, as before, without, instead of with, accompaniment, as directed in the score) appeared to please the audience more than the elaborate introductory chorus, or the subsequent vigorous, although brief, dramatic choral movements, with the exception of that commencing “Have lightnings and thunders.” As in previous performances directed by Mr. Barnby, the closing chorus of the first part, “O man, thy heavy sin lament,” was omitted. The principal solo music was carefully sung by Madame Florence Lancia, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Signor Poli; some subordinate bass passages having been assigned to Mr. Thurley Beale. Mr. Barnby (as already implied) conducted, Mr. Randegger presided at the pianoforte, and Dr. Stainer at the organ. As in previous performances, the skilful violin obligato of Herr Pollitzer, accompanying the contralto air, “Have mercy upon me,” was a noticeable feature. “The Messiah” is announced for Feb. 26.

Last week's concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society was devoted to a performance of Haydn's “Creation,” the genial beauty of which preserves its freshness even amid reiterated performances of music which ranks above it in sublimity and power. The principal solos were distributed between Miss Edith Wynne, Mr. G. Perren, and Mr. Santley. The soprano music of the second part, including the duets “By Thee with bliss,” “Of stars the fairest,” and “Graceful Consort,” was allotted to Mrs. Suter, who again proved herself a serviceable ally. Sir Michael Costa conducted. Handel's “Samson” is to be performed at the next concert, on March 7.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert brought back Herr Joachim, who played in his best style—and that is well known to be the best of all styles—the violin concerto of Mendelssohn, which, like that of Beethoven, is its composer's one work of the kind. Brahms's serenade for orchestra (op. 11) was performed so splendidly, as, apparently, to reconcile even those who deny its merits to its inordinate length and profuse reiteration. The other orchestral pieces were Weber's overture to “Abu Hassan” and Anber's to “Masaniello.” Mlle. Risarelli (of the St. George's Hall opera company) and Mr. Edward Lloyd were the vocalists.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert Herr Joachim made his second appearance this year. In the leading part of Mendelssohn's quartet in E minor, of Beethoven's trio in G major, and of Haydn's quartet in D (from op. 50), this artist again displayed those high qualities of tone, style, and mechanism which are now so familiar to the English public; and his reception was as enthusiastic as that which greeted his previous appearance at Sydenham on Saturday. Herr Pauer played, with brilliant execution, Weber's solo sonata in C major—that with the finale known as “Il moto continuo;” and Miss Mary Crawford sang, with much nice feeling, Mozart's “Non più di fiori” and Schumann's “Blondel's song.” Sir Julius Benedict conducted.

The eighth “London Ballad Concert” of the season took place at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday evening, when, as on the previous Wednesday, Mr. Sims Reeves was prevented by illness from appearing, having sung at all the previous concerts. Several other eminent vocalists, long associated with these entertainments, appeared on Wednesday; and many ballads and songs were successfully given—among the various novelties having been the first performance, by Mr. Santley, of a new song, “Comrades, send the flagon round,” by Mr. Blumenthal. Mr. Liebig was the solo pianist. The two last evening concerts are to take place on March 5 and 12.

The performances of Italian opera at St. George's Hall, since our notice of the revival of “Cosi Fan Tutte,” have consisted chiefly of repetitions of that opera. Benefit nights in favour of the principal singers have occurred during last week and this, with which the season terminates.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Blagrove—favourably known, the former as a performer on the viola and concertina, the latter as a pianist—gave the first of a series of three concerts at the Beethoven Rooms last week, when their skill was successfully manifested in various solos and concerted pieces.

The prospectus of the forthcoming season (the sixty-first) of the Philharmonic Society promises several features of special interest. Among other novelties will be performances, for the first time in this country, of an orchestral symphony of Philip Emmanuel Bach, a portion of Liszt's “Symphonische Dichtung,” Brahms's “Requiem” (its first hearing here in public and with orchestra), and a new concerto for the violin composed by Mr. G. A. Macfarren. The great German pianist, Hans von Bulow, is to play at the third concert.

The fifth of Mr. Kuhe's annual musical festivals at Brighton commenced last week, and is to terminate this day (Saturday), with a benefit concert to follow on Monday. One of the specialties of the past week's performances was a new cantata, “Evangeline,” composed by Miss Virginia Gabriel, who is favourably known by a large number of successful songs and ballads. The more ambitious work, produced at Brighton, is allied to a text paraphrased (by Mr. J. J. Lonsdale) from Longfellow's poem; and the music is written for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra. The cantata was favourably received by the Brighton audience. Of its merits and characteristics we shall, in all probability, have to speak in reference to its performance in London. The scherzo from Sir J. Benedict's new symphony, conducted by the composer (and encored), was another feature at the same concert. On Saturday morning Sir M. Costa's oratorio “Eli” was given, conducted by himself. Various other works, vocal and orchestral, the co-operation of some eminent solo singers, and Mr. Kuhe's performance of several classical pianoforte concertos, have combined to render the festival attractive and successful.

A scheme has been set on foot, by Lady Jenkinson, for founding a scholarship for a pianist, in association with the Royal Academy of Music, to be open to competition among students of that institution, from the age of seventeen to nineteen, and to bear the name of the “Thalberg Scholarship.” To carry this out a sum of at least £1000 will be required to be collected.

The sixth and last concert of the British Orchestral Society's first season took place on Thursday evening. Of the performances we must speak next week.

## GUIDES TO THE PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE, PARLIAMENTARY COMPANIONS, &amp;c.

The new edition, the thirty-fifth, of Sir Bernard Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage* has just made its annual appearance. Accurate and comprehensive, this edition maintains to the fullest extent the high reputation of the work. The anecdotal and historical details which have so long lent interest to the book have, in some instances, been rendered still more attractive. Sir Bernard's recent volume, “The Rise of Great Families,” involved a train of investigation which has enabled him to complete the memoirs of our great peerage houses. The Key, or index, to the names of those included among the titled ranks is of infinite value. One arrives at a glance at the person sought for. The creations last year were not numerous. The only peers were Mr. Speaker Denison, raised to the viscountcy of Ossington; the Scotch Lord Napier, made a peer of Parliament as Lord Ettrick; Sir John Hanmer, the Shropshire Baronet, created a Baron; and Sir Roundell Palmer, given the title of Lord Selborne. The only new Baronets were Sir Alexander McDonnell, Sir William Gull, Sir John Sills Gibbons, Sir George Pollock, and Sir John Rose.

A minor work of the same character—the concise manual which, under the well-known name of Dod, sets forth the *Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage*—has all the merits which can pertain to brevity, and few or none of its drawbacks. This little volume does not limit its information to families possessing hereditary distinctions, but is a complete directory of the titled classes. *Dod's Parliamentary Companion for 1873* is also worthy of notice. The nature of the constituency is defined in every borough, and under the head of Parliamentary terms will be found an account of the latest alterations in the conduct of Parliamentary proceedings. In all possible cases, the exact words of the member himself have been used, in preference to any other statement of his political opinions.

There are three more excellent publications of the kind to mention, bearing the time-honoured name of Debrett—the *Peerage*, the *Baronetage with Knightage*, and the *House of Commons and Judicial Bench*. These works contain line-tintured illustrations of the arms of Peers and Baronets; separate references to widows of the same; with their addresses; biographical sketches of the younger sons and married daughters of Peers; and biographies of Knights and Knights' widows. In the *Baronetage* is given much traditional and historic family information; and, indeed, all the volumes abound with trustworthy and interesting matters of reference.

*Who's Who in 1873* is corrected up to the date of going to press—Dec. 15 last. Great pains have been taken with the list of general officers in the Army, which has been unusually extended. This useful little work is in its twenty-fifth year.

Sir John Kennaway, Bart.; died on Wednesday morning, at Escot House, Devon, in his seventy-sixth year.

The Birmingham Town Council has decided to borrow £12,000 for the construction of tramways in the borough.

The Army Estimates for the current year show a total of £13,231,400, a net decrease of £408,100 as compared with the sum voted last year.

Rising at sunset and ascending higher in the heavens as each evening advances, the planet Jupiter is now a conspicuous object in the eastern sky.

The Free Library established by the Bradford Corporation, and containing about 10,000 volumes, was opened on Monday. Four temporary schools, under the Bradford School Board, were inaugurated the same day.

A lamentable accident is reported from the vicinity of Dumfries, where, on Sunday afternoon, six children were drowned, one of them through the treacherous state of the ice and the rest in a vain attempt to save their little comrade.

There was an explosion, on Tuesday, at the Talk-o'-the-Hill Colliery, Hanley, the scene of the great disaster of 1865. The seam took fire, and it is believed that about twenty lives have been sacrificed.

Last week the total number of paupers in the metropolis was 117,378, of whom 37,504 were in workhouses and 79,874 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures showed a decrease of 6386, 48,829 and 51,715 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 569.

## LAW AND POLICE.

The case of a little girl named Ellen Andrews, whose religious training was recently the subject of proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench, came before Vice-Chancellor Malins on Saturday last. The child was the daughter of a Roman Catholic father by a Protestant mother, and had been for nine years maintained and educated as a Protestant by her mother's relatives. The father's brother, a Roman Catholic, now claims the custody of the child, on the strength of a document executed by Mr. Andrews two days before his death. The Vice-Chancellor said he thought that to take the child away from the care of those with whom she had lived and by whom she had been educated would be harsh and unjust. He should grant an injunction to restrain the uncle from interfering with the education of the infant without leave of the Court.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday last, Mr. Lync, the father of Father Ignatius, sought to recover compensation against Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. for declining to publish a pamphlet. About twelve months ago the plaintiff was anxious to issue a work upon tribunals of commerce; but, as it was found to contain matter which the defendants considered to be of a libellous character, they declined to undertake its publication. Mr. Justice Lush held that Messrs. Low were justified, under the circumstances, in breaking their contract to publish. The plaintiff was therefore nonsuited.

Mr. George Odger's action for libel against the *Figaro* newspaper, founded on an article written just after he had publicly burnt the Parks Regulation Bill last spring, was tried in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday week. The plaintiff was severely cross-examined at much length by the Attorney-General. After being repeatedly sent back to consider their verdict, the jury ultimately found for the defendant.

A case was heard, on Monday, in the Court of Common Pleas, in which Messrs. Scholfield and Co. (Limited) sought to recover damages from Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., for the dishonour of two acceptances by the plaintiffs' bankers. It was shown that this was the result of a mistake, and the defendants contended that they did all they could to prevent mischief arising from it. The jury found for the plaintiffs—£200.

An action for slander, in which Mr. Charles Morton, formerly proprietor of the Oxford and Canterbury Music-halls, was the plaintiff, and Mr. Head, a “bookmaker,” was the defendant, was brought to a conclusion in the Court of Common Pleas on Wednesday, when the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with £200 damages.

The governing body of the Society of Licensed Victuallers have come to a unanimous determination to move for a new trial in the case in which Mr. Charles Reade last week obtained £200 damages for libel in the *Morning Advertiser* contained in a criticism of one of the plaintiff's dramas.

An application was made on Wednesday, in the Court of Admiralty, on the part of the owners of the cargo in the Northfleet, to administer interrogatories respecting the ownership of the *Murillo*; and, after some discussion, it was granted.

In the Divorce Court, on Tuesday, the Rev. James Kelly, of Liverpool, charged a firm of solicitors who had been acting for his wife with contempt of court. Sir James Hannen decided that there was no ground for the complaint, and ordered Mr. Kelly to pay the costs of the application.

In the Bail Court, yesterday week, an action was tried, “*Rowe v. Rust*,” in which the plaintiff sought to recover, £150, which he alleged he was induced to pay to the defendant by false and fraudulent representations. The plaintiff had seen an advertisement, stating that the principal of an old-established high-class business required a confidential assistant, who could be secured a permanent appointment of £250 per annum. At the same time a cash deposit of £500 was indispensable. The result of negotiations was that the plaintiff advanced £150, and gave security for the remainder. He secured the post, but, according to his account, the company had no real existence. The jury found for the full amount claimed.

The case of Viscount Parker was before the Bankruptcy Court on Saturday last, and an agreement was confirmed annulling the bankruptcy on payment of £13,000 in discharge of all claims.

The second of the Galway cases broke down. Yesterday week, at the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, the jury in the Rev. Mr. Quinn's case disagreed, and were discharged. There was great cheering, and a large crowd carried the defendant round the hall of the Four Courts. A crowd proceeded along the quays and through the principal streets, cheering for the defendant and denouncing Mr. Justice Keogh.—Dr. Duggan, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Clonfert, and the third of the traversers in the Galway election prosecutions, was placed upon his trial on Saturday. On Wednesday the jury returned a verdict of acquittal, amid great excitement; and the Attorney-General for Ireland announced that the Government would proceed with no more of the Galway prosecutions at the present sittings.

Mr. Joseph de Lizardi, a merchant lately in business in London, has been arrested on a charge of obtaining £12,000 from Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., by false pretences. The prisoner recently became bankrupt for a large amount.

John Dodgson—many years bookkeeper in the service of Messrs. Ewart, Maccaughey, and Co.—was finally examined, at the Mansion House, on Wednesday on the charge of embezzling from £1000 to £1100, and committed for trial.

A constable of the M Division was convicted, at the Southwark Police Court, on Wednesday, of having committed a violent assault upon the wife of a tradesman, and was fined £5, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment.

Through the agency of the Charity Organisation Society, another begging-letter imposture has been exposed at Marylebone. A man named Sullivan, said to have been living for twenty years on the proceeds of deceit and fraud, was convicted of obtaining large sums from benevolent persons at the West-End by means of a letter which falsely purported to be signed the “Rev. Dr. Hessey.” The prisoner was committed for trial.

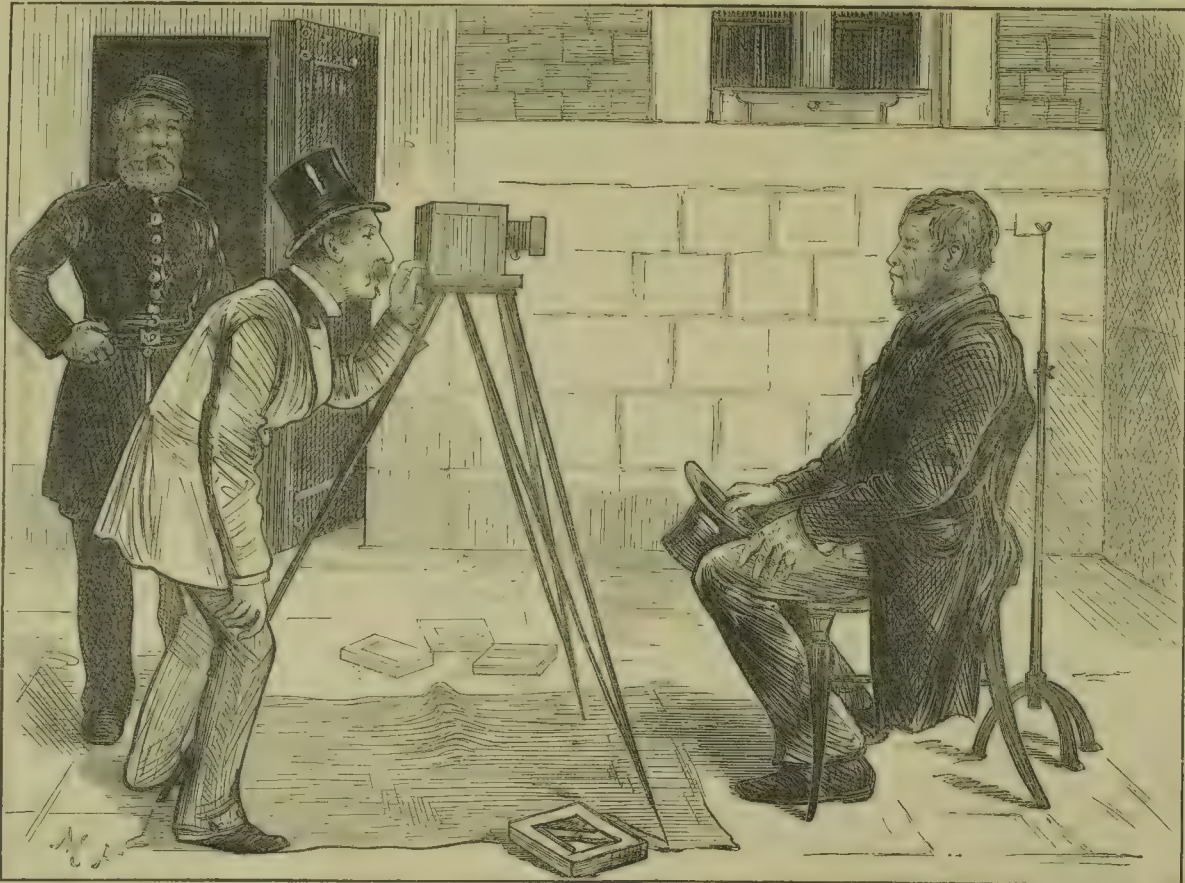
At Marylebone, on Monday, the manager of the British Workmen Fire Insurance Company was brought up on a warrant charged with deserting his wife and three children, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment in the House of Correction. At Southwark, Henry Gosby, a leather-dresser, was brought up for final examination, charged with cruelly neglecting to provide proper nourishment and clothing for his five children, all under ten years of age. He was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

Dr. Alexander Wood, chairman of the Edinburgh Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, was, on Monday, presented, on behalf of a number of the members of the association, with a copy of the Warwick vase in gilt and oxidised silver, placed on a handsome basement.



SKETCHES IN  
NEWGATE.

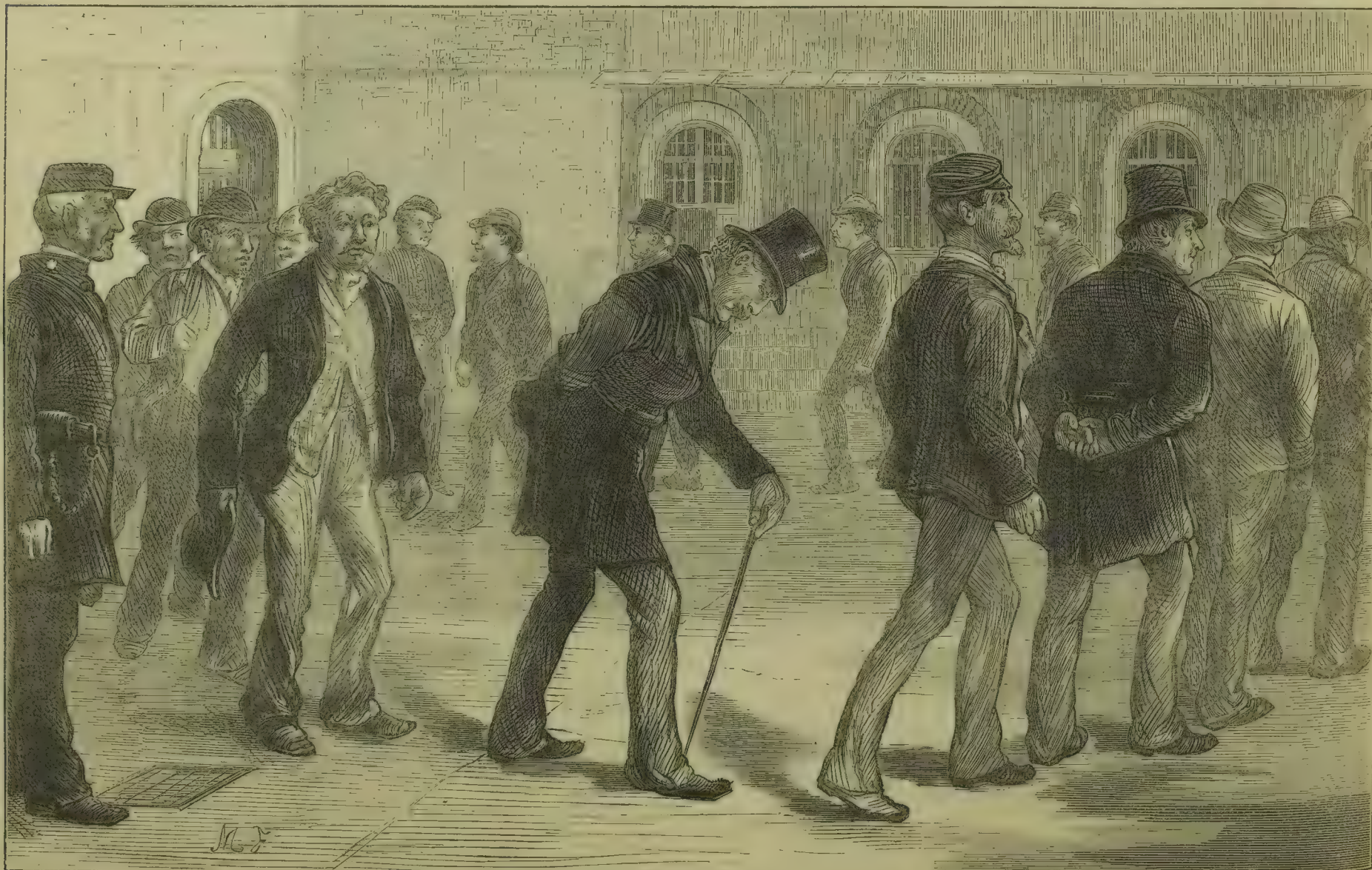
The first of a series of Illustrations of the City of London Gaol at Newgate was presented in our last week's publication. The name of this prison being rather famous in antiquity, though its present reality is very different from what formerly existed on that site, a glance at the history of Newgate may not be out of place. So long ago as the reign of King John a prison seems to have been established there, under the jurisdiction of the City corporate authorities. In the fourteenth century they had, besides Newgate, the Compter in the Poultry, for the punishment of minor offences; and to this, at a later period, was added Bridewell, near Blackfriars, for disorderly apprentices and other lewd folk. The ancient building at Newgate was destroyed by the Great Fire of London in 1666, when another prison-house was erected, which was the scene of Jack Sheppard's exploits, narrated by Mr. Harrison Ainsworth. It was pulled down in 1772, and the edifice now standing was constructed in the course of the next eight or ten years. Its original plan, disapproved by Howard as not admitting proper classification of the inmates, was found very inconvenient. Until 1815 criminals and debtors were here confined together, the convicted and the untried, the old and the young, with free intercourse and frightful contamination of morals. Nearly eight hundred persons were at one time so huddled together as to cause the outbreak of a contagious fever that occasioned many deaths. Those who had money were allowed to buy liquor and treat their friends; the warders were easily bribed; gambling, drunkenness, tales and songs of vicious debauchery were the usual amusements of life in Newgate sixty years ago. Mrs. Fry's benevolent labours as a Christian teacher among the female prisoners, who then numbered about 150, have often been commended. After the removal of the debtors to Giltspur-street Compter some of the grosser disorders were partly repressed; but Newgate was still found unsuitable for any gradation of penal discipline. It was therefore resolved, in 1818, to use this place only for the safe custody of prisoners committed for trial; and other prisons, such as those at Holloway and Coldbath-fields, were provided for the offenders



SKETCHES IN NEWGATE: TAKING PRISONERS' PHOTOGRAPHS.

after trial undergoing their sentence. Still, there was much to demand severe censure in the management of Newgate, which was condemned in the strongest terms by the Government Inspectors of Prisons in 1836, again in 1838, and again in 1843. They called it, on the last occasion, "a great school of crime." The yearly number of persons confined there, taking the whole twelvemonth, was about 4000, of whom one fifth were ultimately found not guilty, while the others were of all degrees of depravity. They were indiscriminately put together, and were locked up during many hours without supervision and without any occupation of mind or body. If anyone, disgusted with the company in which he found himself, desired a separate place of confinement he was thrust into one of the gloomy and wretched solitary cells destined for those condemned to death. Such were the arrangements for the detention, after his committal, of an untried and perhaps innocent prisoner, like Dr. Hessel, not more than thirty years ago.

at eight in the evening; and most of them, being untried, have no labour imposed on them while in this prison. They are not permitted to converse with each other when they meet in the exercise-yards. The first-class dietary consists, for males, of the following weekly rations:—Bread, 10lb. 8oz.; meat, 21 oz.; gruel, 14 pints; potatoes, 2lb.; soup, 3lb.; and 6 oz. of treacle in the gruel. The dietary for females is the same, with a less quantity of bread. Male prisoners who have just been tried, and lie under sentence of penal servitude, awaiting their removal to the Government convict prisons at Millbank or Pentonville, are obliged to pick 3lb. of oakum daily; the females have laundry work till they are sent to Brixton. The treatment of criminals in Newgate under sentence of death is, of course, exceptional, and a special diet is allowed for their support. All the prisoners are seen weekly by the surgeon, who is in daily attendance. They are visited by the chaplain, or by ministers of their own religious persuasion; and the uneducated are taught by a schoolmaster four hours



PRISONERS AT EXERCISE.

Since the partial reconstruction of the interior, in 1857 or 1858, from the designs of Mr. Bunning, the late City architect, with the addition of a new wing, this prison has been adapted to the improved system now in vogue. It contains 168 cells, which are certified to be fit for the separate accommodation of 123 male and forty-five female prisoners, besides eight punishment-cells and sixteen reception-cells. The net dimensions of the internal area are 124 ft. by 46 ft., divided by a wide central corridor, which passes through the entire length. The roof of this corridor is 56 ft. 6 in. high, with a skylight, and a large window at each end. On each side of it are four galleries, upon which the doors of the cells open. Each cell is 13 ft. by 7 ft. and 9 ft. high, with a window 3 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. wide; the cell is warmed and ventilated by air which has passed through flues where it comes in contact with pipes heated by steam. The furniture of the cell is a hammock-bed, to be swung at night across the width of the cell, a washstand with basin, a closet, a folding table fixed to the wall, a stool, and shelves of slate. Each prisoner has to keep his own cell in order, and the basins are removed by others to be emptied daily. They rise at six o'clock in the morning, and go to rest





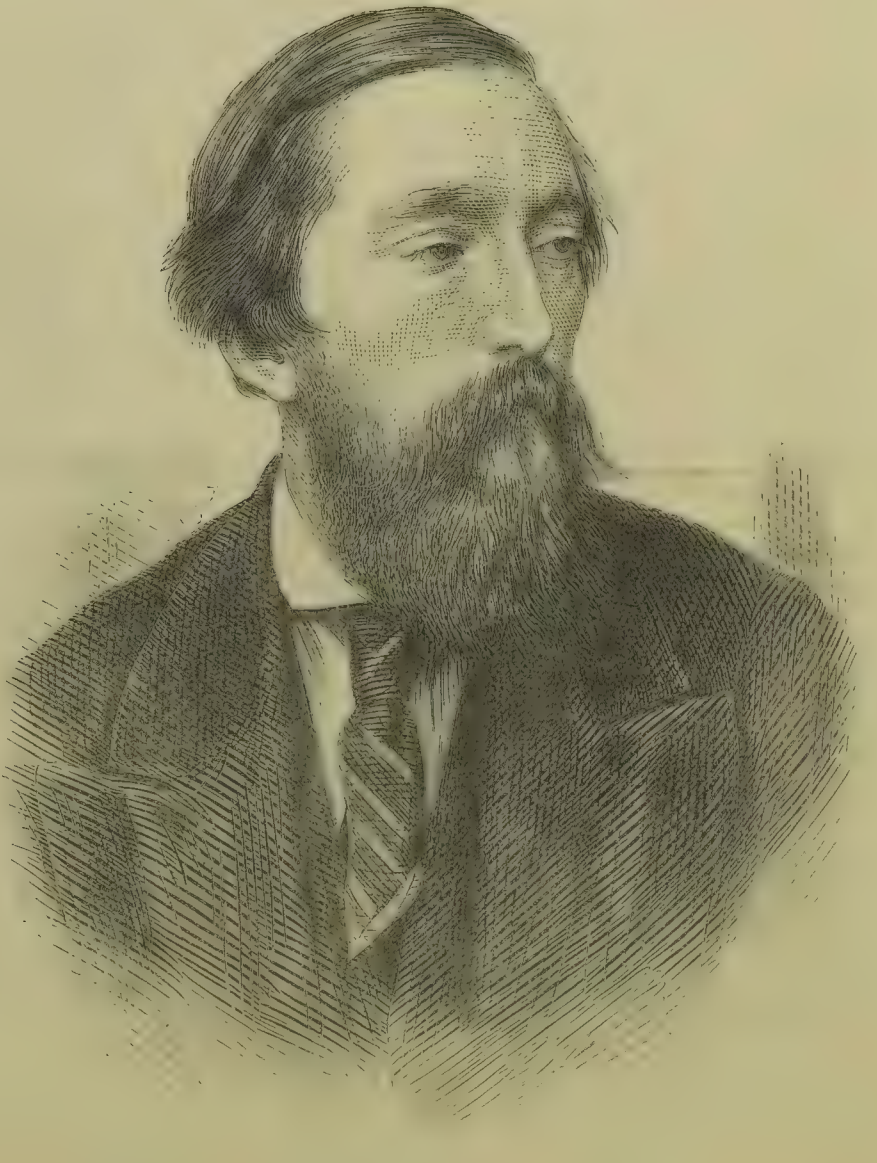
LORD MONTEAGLE.



MR. W. H. STONE, M.P.



SIR W. PALLISER.



MR. J. E. HODGSON, A.R.A.



each day. The average number of prisoners in Newgate at any one time is about a hundred, and one fourth of these are females. The whole number of committals to Newgate during the twelvemonth included in the last official report was 1600, of whom 630 were discharged, and nearly 1000 were removed, after trial, to undergo their sentence in other prisons. The ordinary cost of this prison is £5400, being an average of £52 for each prisoner. We scarcely need give a particular explanation of the subjects represented in our two Engravings this week. Every new comer is at once required to have his likeness taken by a photographer, that it may be ascertained whether he has been in prison or in custody of the police before. The daily exercise of pacing round the prison yard is necessary for health as these inmates of Newgate have no bodily labour to perform.

## THE SECONDERS OF THE ADDRESS.

LORD MONTEAGLE.

The Right Hon. Thomas Spring-Rice, Baron Montague, of Brandon, is the eldest son of the Hon. Edmund Spring-Rice, who was himself the eldest son of the first Lord Montague, well known at one time as having filled several offices in the Whig Ministries between 1831 and 1841, notably that of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that of Comptroller of the Exchequer, till his death, in 1866, when he was succeeded by his grandson, whose father had died without coming to the title. The present Baron was born in 1849, his mother being the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Serjeant Frere. He completed his education at Cambridge, where he took the degree of Senior Optime. Lord Montague had not spoken in the House of Lords until the first day of the present Session, when he seconded the Address, and so acquitted himself as to make a very favourable impression.

MR. W. H. STONE, M.P.

The seconder of the Address, Mr. William Henry Stone, M.P. for Portsmouth since the general election of 1865, having been again returned in 1868, second on the poll, is a son of the late William Stone, Esq., of Dulwich Hill, Surrey, who had a large interest in the house of Pawson and Co., warehousemen, in St. Paul's-churchyard. He was born in London, in 1834, his mother being Mary, daughter of the late Thomas Platt, Esq., of Hampstead. He married, in 1864, Melicent, second daughter of Sir Arthur Helps, clerk to the Privy Council. Mr. Stone was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was a Wrangler and, in 1857, a first class in classics. He was also for some time a Fellow of his college. He has been a magistrate for Surrey since 1861 and for Hants since 1863. In politics Mr. Stone is a steady Liberal, voting generally, if not always, with the present Government. As a member he has been generally unobtrusive, seldom, if ever, originating any motions of his own or amendments in measures, but he is understood to be a very good "business member," as the phrase goes. His mode of delivering himself when he seconded the Address showed that he has in him not merely the elements, but a certain completeness, of an excellent speaker. His arrangement of his speech was such as to take it quite out of the category of utterances of that usually stiff and pedantic character, for he did not confine himself to a rigid and sequential examination of the different topics of the Queen's Speech, as the general manner is, but skipped about to different points, reasoning on them and illustrating well, while the infusion of a little pointed humour was a special bit of beneficence on such an occasion.

It is worthy of notice that both the movers and both the seconders of the Address this Session—Lord Clarendon and Mr. C. G. Lyttelton, as well as Lord Montague and Mr. W. H. Stone—are members of Trinity College, Cambridge, where Lord Clarendon took his degree in 1867, and Lord Montague in 1872; Mr. Lyttelton went out in the Classical Tripos of 1864, and Mr. Stone, as mentioned above, was a Fellow of the College.

The portraits of Lord Montague and Mr. Stone, as of the two movers, are from photographs by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street.

## SIR WILLIAM PALLISER.

This distinguished officer and inventor of artillery improvements, who has lately received the honour of knighthood, retired from the Army a twelvemonth ago. He is a younger son of the late Colonel Wray Palliser, of Comragh, Waterford, and brother to Mr. John Palliser, the explorer of British America. Sir William Palliser was born in 1830; was educated at Rugby, at Trinity College, Dublin, at Cambridge, and at the Staff College, Sandhurst; entered the Army in 1855, as Ensign in the Rifle Brigade, and was transferred, in 1858, to the 18th Hussars. He attained the rank of Major. We give his Portrait, from a photograph by Bassano. The following is an account of his inventions:—1st. The "Palliser projectiles," to be used in the Navy and coast batteries for piercing iron-plated ships. They are more efficient than any other shot or shell, and cost less than £20 per ton, while some other steel projectiles cost £100. During the last four years the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich has manufactured several thousand tons yearly of Palliser projectiles. 2nd. Improvements in the construction and riling of heavy wrought-iron rifled cannon for ships and the seaward batteries of fortifications. 3rd. The screw-bolts for attaching the armour to iron-plated forts or defences of harbours and

dockyards—as at the mouth of the Thames, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Malta, Gibraltar, and Bermuda. 4th. The method of converting old smooth-bore cast-iron guns into the compound rifled "Palliser guns," by inserting a wrought-iron rifled inner barrel (composed of two tubes of coiled iron, one inside the other), which by firing a proof-charge is tightened within the cast-iron outer barrel. This conversion is effected at one third the cost of a new gun; it has been done largely in the Royal Gun Factory at Woolwich, and nearly 2000 guns are by these means adapted to present service.

## MR. JOHN E. HODGSON, A.R.A.

We last week engraved the portraits of Mr. H. W. B. Davis and Mr. T. O. Barlow, two of the newly-elected associates of the Royal Academy, but the portrait of Mr. Hodgson, whose election took place on the same occasion, was unavoidably deferred.

Mr. Hodgson was born in London, in 1831. The early years of his life were, however, passed in Russia, where his father has been established as a merchant since 1835. The future artist was destined for the counting house; and, to give him the benefit of education in England, he was sent to Rugby School, then under the headmastership of Dr. Tait. Thence he returned to Russia and worked five years in the merchant's office. But he was never reconciled to this employment, nor to the prospect of a mercantile career. From childhood all his spare time was devoted to drawing. During the years spent in the office after leaving school he produced a great number of sketches and finished drawings in water colours from the picturesque life about him, chiefly hunting scenes, and studies of Russian peasants, with their carts, their sledges, their village merry-makings, &c. In those early days the young painter knew of no such thing as a "model"; he did not pose and set his figures for the purpose of copying them. His practice was to watch the subject he intended to reproduce very attentively, and then to go home and paint it. His memory, thus cultivated, became very retentive; and, although he has since adopted a stricter method of study and representation, Mr. Hodgson is said to sometimes find the old habit of great use to him. He is able, we are informed, to produce often in his studio at St. John's-wood good likenesses of Arabs of whom he had made no sketches, but whom he simply observed attentively months before in Africa.

The love of sketching and painting increasing with the gratification of his natural bent, Mr. Hodgson at length felt his vocation for art to be so decided that, in 1853, he withdrew from the merchant's office, and came to England. After some preparatory study, he was admitted, in 1855, as a student of the Royal Academy. His first picture appeared in the exhibition of the following year, since which time he has been a regular exhibitor at Trafalgar-square or Burlington House. The subjects of his earliest pictures were of domestic and contemporary interest, such as the "Arrest of a Poacher" (1857), "Canvassing for a Vote" (1858), "The Patriot's Wife" (1859). In 1861 he began a series of elaborate pictures in the class of historical genre, several of them remarkable for originality of treatment and character. Among the principal were "Sir Thomas More in Holbein's studio," "Return of Sir Francis Drake from Cadiz" (1862), "First Sight of the Armada" (1863), "Queen Elizabeth at Purfleet" (1864), "Taking Home the Bride" (1865), "A Jewess accused of Witchcraft" (1866), "Evansong—Interior of Tong Church, Shropshire" (1867), "A Roman Tricorne at Sea" and a comical picture of Chinese ladies inspecting a European lady's shoe (1868). The last-named picture indicated the true, though hitherto more or less latent, forte of the painter—a keen perception of character and a strong sense of humour. A visit to Tangiers in the autumn of 1868 developed these powers, and the advantageous nature of this new field for their exercise was exemplified in the works (which will be fresh in our readers' recollection) entitled "The Arab Story-Teller" (1869), "Arab Prisoners" and "The Basha's Black Guards" (1870), "An Arab Patriarch" (1871), and the intensely humorous and characteristic "Army Reorganisation in Morocco," and the no less vivid and entralling "Snake Charmer" of last year. To our mind these works show a vein of genius somewhat akin to Hogarth. No doubt the artist's early habit of painting life, character, action, and habits from memory has been of immense service to him. The rarity of this power in our school is clearly referable to a defect in our routine of art-education—a defect that is very imperfectly remedied by our "sketching clubs," but that is more effectually obviated in foreign academies by the system of giving themes for illustration within a given time.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Henry Hering, of Regent-street.

A new fish-market, which cost £50,000, has been opened at Manchester.

Everybody remembers the great fire that destroyed Her Majesty's Theatre in the Haymarket, with some parts of adjoining premises in Pall-mall, in November, 1867. One of the works of art lost in Messrs. Henry Graves and Co.'s galleries there was Copley's original picture of "Samuel and Eli." But it has lately been observed that Copley is recorded to have painted a replica of this picture. No one, however, seems to know where it is to be found. If any of our readers can give such information, the lovers of art will thank them.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Lord Rosebery's notice that he will ask for a Royal Commission to inquire into the reasons for the scarcity of horses in England has again started the old controversy as to whether the racehorse of the present day is better or worse than that of seventy or eighty years ago. "Senex" once more pours forth his lamentations in the columns of his favourite medium, complaining of the increase of short-distance handicaps, the rarity of good matches, and the indisposition of owners of horses to run them even over courses of two miles or two miles and a half; winding up with the bold statement that "every act of the Jockey Club has for many years been directed towards abolishing matches, undermining integrity, and ruining the British Turf and British racehorse!" As might be expected, Admiral Rous appears on the other side with one of those vigorous letters which, coming from such a source, naturally carry great weight with every unprejudiced person. He justly complains of the hostile attitude of the present Government towards the Turf. The wretched sum that is voted for Queen's Plates is so frittered away that it does little or no good, and we feel small gratitude for it when we reflect that there is a tax, which the Admiral rightly terms "iniquitous," of £3 17s. on every racehorse. In France, Austria, and Germany the greatest encouragement is given to racing. Government studs have been formed in various parts of these countries, and the services of well-bred sires can be obtained free, or for a nominal sum. The supply of horses at present is unquestionably not equal to the demand, partly because—to quote Admiral Rous—"a strange accession of national wealth has increased the demand for superior animals, especially for hunters, high-stepping carriage horses, and clever hacks," and partly because at every great sale of horses in England foreign buyers are in attendance, and are apparently regardless of expense when they see an animal that suits them. We think we are only expressing the conviction of every practical racing man when we say that Blair Athol or Cremorne would gallop away from "Senex's" beloved Hambletonian or Diamond over the Beacon or any other course, were it possible to bring them together; and we sincerely hope that the State will adopt the Admiral's practical remedy for the present scarcity of horses, which is to "put the same tax on racehorses as on other horses of luxury, and then leave us alone."

Birmingham Steeplechases, though postponed for one day on account of frost, were a great success, as all classes of sporting men are heartily tired of their long holiday. Lord Aylesford carried off four races, which will prove a capital advertisement for his stud, which is to be sold at Albert-gate on Monday next. His Lordship, however, will retain Vanderdecken and Reugny, so it is to be hoped that he does not intend to take leave of the Turf altogether. The Grand Annual was won very easily by Dodona (11 st. 5 lb.), who beat a good field of eleven. Brick (11 st. 6 lb.) was nowhere; and the running of Loustic (12 st. 1 lb.) seems to extinguish his Grand National chance; but Hybla (12 st. 7 lb.) managed to get second in spite of his heavy weight, and either he or his stable companion, Cinderella, ought to be very dangerous at Liverpool. The chief feature of the Worcester Spring Steeplechases was the success of Congress, a Grand National candidate, in a hunters' plate; he carried 13 st. 3 lb., but won with ridiculous ease, and finds plenty of backers at 16 to 1 for the great event. The Doncaster Hunt and Bromley Spring Meetings have taken place during the present week. Old Brick won two events at the latter fixture.

We have just seen a sporting almanack for 1873—published by H. E. Harberd, 11, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street—which will be invaluable to those interested in sport of all kinds, as it contains a list of fixtures to come, the names of the winners of great races, &c.

At the time of writing only two rounds of the Waterloo Cup have been got through, so we shall defer all remarks on it. The Newmarket local meeting took place last week, and was noticeable for the success of Mr. C. Rayner, who carried off the two principal stakes with Priest, by Ghillie Callum—Druidess, and Musical, by Banjo—Braxey.

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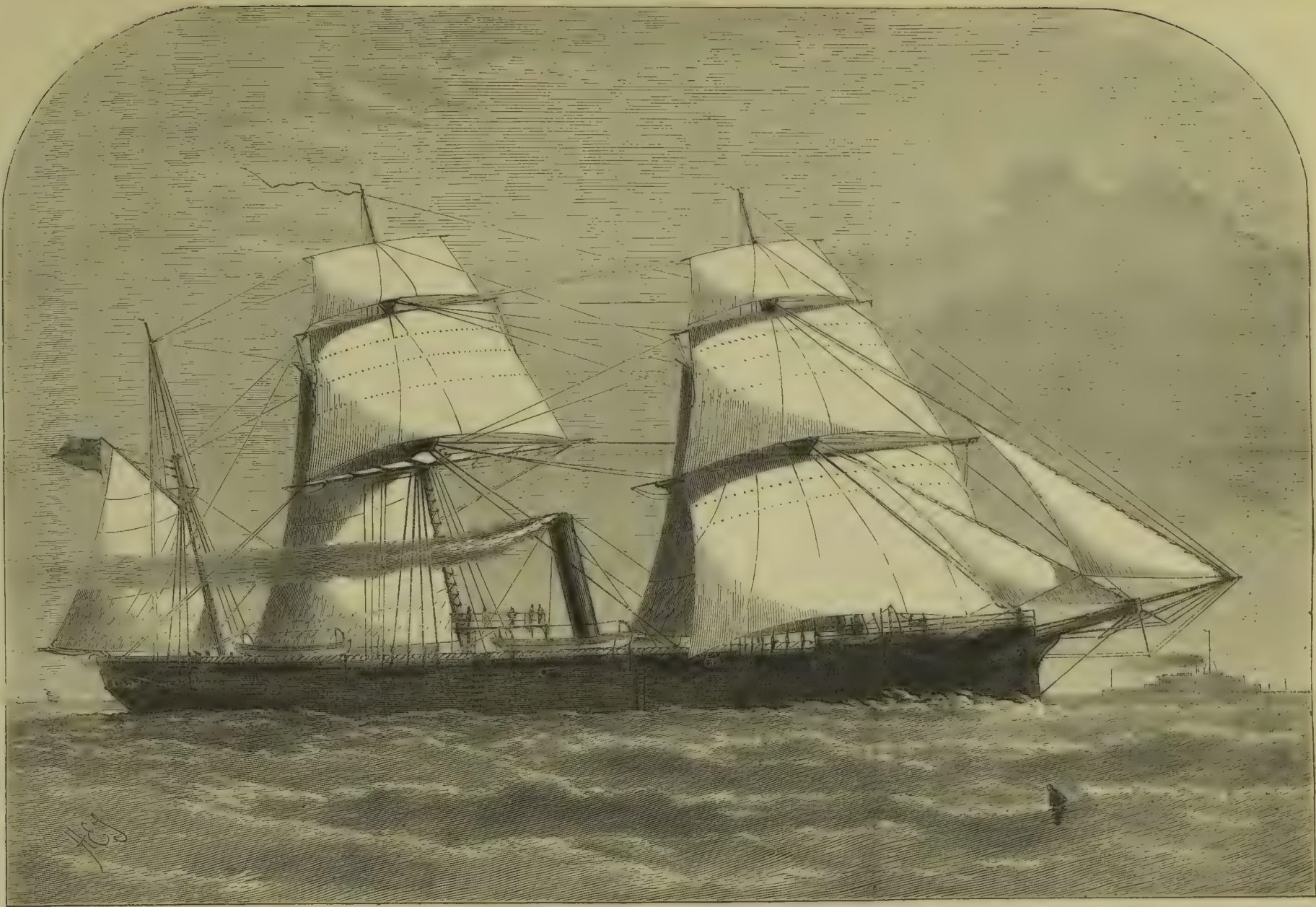




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H.M. TWIN SCREW SAILING GUNBOAT RIFLEMAN.



OPENING OF THE CLARENCE HYDRAULIC DOCK, MALTA.



## BY THE WAY.

Lord Cairns has given notice that when the Chelsea Waterworks Bill comes on for second reading in the House of Lords he will move its rejection. Mr. Ayrton has expressed himself strongly against the proposed disfigurement of the river at one of its most beautiful parts, but urges the public to do its own work, as the Government cannot interfere. The Royal Academy has memorialised against the barbarous outrage on a famous piece of English scenery. Every newspaper has condemned the scheme. Everybody in society devotes the Chelsea Waterworks Company to the deities supposed to dwell near another river, the Styx. It now remains to be seen whether "public opinion" is anything but a phrase, and whether that force has any chance against mercantile speculation. If the united voice of London is not strong enough to protest effectually against an abominable tank, we shall hold that the golden age has returned, in the form of an age when nothing but gold has sway. However, we have good hope in the House of Lords.

King Charles I. and his Queen, Henrietta Maria, are now household names of frequent use, thanks to a clever play, ably acted. The service for the anniversary of the Martyrdom has long been abolished, but tears flow nightly at the presentation of the last scene but one in the life of the unfortunate King. Is it generally known that the Queen was known to Englishmen, not as Henrietta, nor even as Marie, but the simple English name Mary? There lies before us an old Bible, with Prayer-Book, dated 1629, and in the petition in the Liturgy she is mentioned as Queen Mary. Coupled with the names of the King and Queen are those of Frederic the Elector Palatine, and the Lady Elizabeth his wife. Having noted this, let us recall the long-forgotten words which recommended the execrable version of the Psalms. Messrs. Sternhold and Hopkins's doggerel is appointed to be used, not only in churches, but "in private houses, laying aside all ungodly songs and ballads, which lead only to the nourishment of vice and corrupting of youth." The warning was perfectly warranted by the musical literature of that day, and a thousand times more by that of the succeeding age; but, though Cowper could write—

Hail, Sternhold, then, and Hopkins, hail! Amen.

and prefer the worst lines of those bards to aught that was immoral, it would be difficult to believe that an educated nation could be content with such bald rubbish, did we not know what are to this day sung as kirk melodies in Scotland.

It is hard to say, for Rome has as many ways of looking at things as there are roads that lead to Rome, whether the last church incident in Switzerland will be proclaimed at the Vatican as a triumph or deplored as a persecution. The simple fact is that his Holiness desired to make Mgr. Mermillod Bishop of Geneva, in requital of his valuable services to the Church of Rome. But as the Bishop of Lausanne reigns episcopally over Geneva, it became needful to divide his diocese. It seems that he was pliable enough, and the arrangement might have been made but that the Grand Council of Geneva refused to permit it, on the ground that it would be a violation of the compact which fixed the number of Romish Bishops in Switzerland. The new Bishop was appointed, but the Council informed him that he must obey the laws of the State. He defied the Council. In Switzerland priests are not allowed to set law at defiance, and to escape punishment by means of the cowardice or the fanaticism of juries. Mgr. Mermillod was, on Monday last, sent across the frontier, and is probably carrying himself and his grievances to Rome. The Swiss retain a good deal of that ancient sturdiness which has kept them free in despite alike of Kings and Popes, and it has seldom been more desirably exhibited than in this resistance to Papal aggression.

In a recent review in the *Athenaeum* the writer refers to the Fountain in the Temple, and expresses becoming contempt for the thing which he supposes still to occupy the place of the old jet. But let justice be done to the Benchers. The hideous New-road affair, which was stuck up at the time the Prince of Wales became a Templar, and which has since been a laughing-stock to everybody, except to those who are too angry to laugh at an absurdity, has been removed; and, as the Benchers are too Conservative to reform it altogether, it has been put aside and covered with greenery, which will soon efface its outlines. The venerable single jet, dear to us all from association (and mentioned in "Rejected Addresses"), again mounts, in its quiet self-complacency, as it did before the eyes of Dr. Johnson and his friends. In the exhibition now open at Burlington House there is a little picture showing the court and the fountain as it is to be hoped it will long be allowed to remain.

Gentlemen of sixty-five and upwards, who have not learned to prefer a fireside and slippers to a theatrical stall and dress boots, will feel a sort of interest in a revival which is about to take place at Drury-lane Theatre. About fifty years ago a show-piece, called "The Cataract of the Ganges," "drew the town," and produced the kind of sensation which the magnificent "Babil and Bijou" has caused. The name of the former drama has somehow managed to endure, and is known to play-goers whose birth dates long after that name first appeared. We think that it was in reference to the piece that the Covent Garden machinist, on seeing the real elephant at Drury Lane, expressed his sentiments somewhat fearlessly, declaring that he should deserve the worst possible fate in the future if he could not make a better elephant than that. Perhaps the most curious thing in connection with the revival is that one of the characters, which was played by Mr. Benjamin Webster half a century ago, is to be played by him again. This we take to be an unparalleled incident of the stage, unless some similar feat can be told of Madame Dejazet.

We are not so unaccustomed to change of purpose on the part of the volunteer authorities as to be by any means certain that the Easter Monday review is finally given up; but at present things look a good deal like it. Fifteen colonels against nine have decided that there shall be no review. One of their reasons is that the War Office has not expressed an opinion that there ought to be one; the other is that the railway companies charge too high fares. Unless the first of these excuses is to be read "between the lines," and means that it is thought that the War Office rather discourages the affair, and will not lend that assistance without which the manoeuvres become little more than playing at soldiers, we do not see the validity of the reason; but the Government will, no doubt, have been questioned on the subject before these lines are published. As for the railways—business is business; and we have no right to complain that a company declines to assist in a military holiday at the cost of its shareholders. But all this is paltering with an important question. Does the Government believe that an annual review is necessary to the efficacy of the Household Guard? If so, there ought to be no difficulty in the matter; and we are certain that Parliament would make none, if the case were properly and frankly stated.

What becomes of the positive evidence, given by Englishmen who were on board the *Murillo*, that she is the vessel which cut down the *Northfleet* and drowned 300 persons? The Court of Inquiry has decided that she was not the vessel; she

is released, and her owners are stated to be about to sue Lloyds' agent for £2000, as damages for having caused her to be detained and her officers to be imprisoned. While we write we have no further details than the above, and any hasty judgment is to be deprecated. We are not desirous to be too ready in imputing stupidity or injustice to the Spanish tribunal. But the news will cause a great deal of disappointment, and probably some indignation, in the minds of those who fully believed that the *Murillo* had been identified, and who will continue to believe her the guilty ship, if the alleged testimony of the three Englishmen be adhered to. Until these points are cleared up the public mind will be too impatient to consider what new steps should be taken, and we may venture to hope that the new Spanish Republic will not inaugurate its career with a very bad omen: will not uphold a local decision unless it will bear a very stern examination.

## THE HYDRAULIC DOCK AT MALTA.

The opening of the new Clarence Hydraulic Lift Dock, constructed by the Anglo-Maltese Dock Company at Misida Creek, Malta, took place on the 23rd ult. The Governor and Lady van Straubenzee, with Lord Clarence Paget, R.N., and his daughter, Miss Paget, were present on this occasion; Miss Paget, it will be seen, performed an act of tremendous power in setting the machinery at work by a touch of her hand. This dock is intended to supply a want that has been much felt. The shipping arrivals in the port of Malta have increased till, in the last twelvemonth, there were two thousand arrivals of steamers. For the purpose of speedily docking and repairing these and other merchant vessels, of all nations, which frequent the Mediterranean, the establishment here noticed will prove most useful. It is placed in a very sheltered situation, near the range of coal stores, and other stores belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, a portion of which, indeed, has been transferred to the Dock Company.

The Clarence Hydraulic Lift Dock is capable of docking ships of 3000 tons register, 360 ft. long, and drawing 19 ft. of water. The principle on which it is built is similar to that of the Victoria Graving Dock in the River Thames, and to that lately constructed at Hog Island, at the head of Bombay Harbour, of which an Engraving and description were given in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* of Nov. 30 last year. The fixed apparatus consists of a double row of iron columns, each containing a hydraulic press. All these hydraulic presses are simultaneously worked by a powerful steam engine, and their combined action is brought to bear upon a series of movable transverse iron girders. Over and on to these girders an iron pontoon or dock is floated, and upon this pontoon the ship is floated, suitable blocks, adapted to the form of her bottom, being provided on the pontoon. The hydraulic rams are then set to work and raise the girders bearing the pontoon, with the ship on it, out of water; the water in the pontoon is next allowed to run out of it, and the buoyancy of the pontoon then floats the ship. It is easy to see that the pontoon, with the ship upon it, may then be removed from between the lifting columns, and replaced by another, and so on, so that the only limit to the docking power is the number of pontoons that may be provided for successive use in the same hydraulic lift. This is the invention, patented by Mr. Edwin Clark, civil engineer, of Victoria-street, Westminster, which has been successfully applied in the Thames, at Bombay, and at Malta. The pontoon for the Malta Hydraulic Lift Dock was put together on Fort Manuel Island, not far from Misida Creek. It is 343 ft. long, 60 ft. 6 in. broad, 8 ft. deep, and consists of forty-four watertight compartments. Its weight is no less than 1100 tons, and it is constructed with one centre box girder, four side longitudinal girders, and 42 transverse girders. Nearly half a million rivets, all of which were driven in in Malta, have been used for this pontoon. The contractors for the whole work were Messrs. Emmerson, Murgatroyd, and Co., of Stockport; Mr. J. T. Emmerson having long been a resident in Malta. The resident engineer was Mr. John Scott Tucker. Mr. Thomson was the engineer particularly charged with the construction of the hydraulic lift, while Mr. Sands superintended that of the pontoon. There was no accident to life or limb during the works.

The capabilities of the new Hydraulic Dock were shown on the opening day, by setting it to lift a ship of war. H.M.S. *Cruiser*, which had been experimentally lifted the day before, was early brought into position for being taken on the submerged pontoon at the time of the appointed ceremony. The Governor and his lady arrived at noon, when they met Lord Clarence Paget, together with Mr. Scott Tucker, Mr. Emmerson, and Mr. Reed, the late Constructor of the Navy. His Excellency and party were conducted to the place assigned for witnessing the operation. H.M.S. *Cruiser* was immediately drawn between the cylinders, and, being placed on the blocks, Miss Paget, by special request, turned the wheel which set the hydraulic rams in motion, on which the ship slowly and majestically rose until daylight was seen beneath the level of her keel, the ship's band playing "Up she rises," "Up in a balloon, boys," and other well-known airs. At this stage of the proceedings a bottle of champagne was dashed against the lift by Miss Paget, who wished "Success to the Hydraulic Dock Company," and a blue flag was unfurled bearing the words, in white letters, "The Clarence Hydraulic Lift."

The company were afterwards entertained with a luncheon in a pavilion gaily decorated with the flags of all nations, and prepared for 600 guests, including the chief personages of the island. The Governor, in reply to the toast of his health, said that the Government, Imperial or local, had nothing to do with the dock beyond giving a portion of the site, and the Council voting £5000 on its completion; the whole credit, therefore, was due to the enterprise of the company. Lord Clarence Paget, in the course of his speech, said, "You have seen one of her Majesty's ships brought into a dock, and lifted by a simple hydraulic process, and this by the hands of a young lady. We know the extraordinary powers of the fair sex, yet few would have supposed, until they had ocular demonstration of the fact, that one of them was capable of lifting 1500 tons 17 ft. in twenty-five minutes. Such, ladies and gentlemen, is an illustration of the scientific progress of the age we live in."

## THE NEW GUN-BOAT RIFLEMAN.

This vessel, with the *Frolic* and the *Kestrel*, which lately went from England to their stations in India and China, belongs to a new class, intended for operations in harbours and rivers. She has been built at Chatham Dockyard, and her trial-trip, a few days ago, showed a satisfactory performance. Her dimensions are—Length, 155 ft. between perpendiculars, with 138 ft. 10 in. length of keel; breadth, 25 ft.; depth of hold, 11 ft. Her burden is 461 to 494 tons, with a displacement of 592 tons. As she is built on rather flat midship sections, the draught of water is moderate—8 ft. forward and 9 ft. aft; mean draught, 8 ft. 6 in. Her construction is on the composite principle, her frames, keel, deck-beams, and stringers being of iron, which material is largely used whenever practicable, to give strength and stiffness to the entire structure; while, to prevent injuries

to her bottom, she is covered with wooden planking laid in two thicknesses, the inner oak planking being 3 in. and the outer 2 in. thick. As the *Rifleman* is unarmoured, her value for defensive operations may be set down as none; but, like the other vessels of her class, she is admirably suited for cruising purposes, the lines on which she is constructed enabling her to attain a high rate of speed both under steam and canvas. The two screw-propellers, each with independent shafting, are worked by engines of 600-horse power actual. Although unarmoured, the *Rifleman*'s offensive powers will be of a very formidable character, her armament consisting of one 6½-ton muzzle-loading rifled gun, one 64-pounder muzzle-loading rifled gun of 64 cwt., and two 20-pounder breech-loaders, all carried on her upper deck.

## THE AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAPH.

The completion and opening, at the end of October last, of the great Overland Australian Telegraph, from the north coast, across the whole width of that vast continent, to the town of Adelaide, South Australia, brought all the Australian colonies into electric communication with Europe, Asia, and America. We give some illustrations of this subject; but it seems needful to supply a few historical particulars. The feasibility of connecting Australia with Java, and thence with Singapore or Madras, by a submarine cable telegraph, had been practically acknowledged during four or five years before the feat was accomplished. With this object in view, Queensland, the province north of New South Wales on the east coast of Australia, had carried its telegraph north to the Gulf of Carpentaria. In 1869 Captain Sherard Osborn announced to the various Australian Governments that it was contemplated to lay a cable to North Australia, either by way of Madras and Java or direct from Ceylon. He invited them to arrange among themselves for the completion of their land lines from the farthest point they had then reached in Queensland to Port Darwin, Arnhem's Land, on the north-west coast. The space which would have to be passed over was not less than eight or nine hundred miles. It lay through the least-explored regions of Queensland and the northern territory of South Australia. There were rival projects launched in the same year—one for connecting Java with Burketown at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, without entering South Australia at all; and another for laying a cable from Ceylon to Swan River, on the west coast, with a continuation from King George's Sound to Adelaide, on the south coast. These last were hampered with stipulations for subsidies or guarantees which the colonies were not disposed to concede. Captain Sherard Osborn, as agent of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, then undertook to lay a cable on the sole condition of finding a land line to which it could be attached.

Mr. Charles Todd, Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs in South Australia, had already proposed to lay an overland line from Adelaide directly north to Port Darwin, along the track of Stuart, the explorer, who in 1861 crossed the Australian continent in that direction. This plan was again taken up by Mr. R. D. Ross, a gentleman long resident in the colony, who was then in England. He gained for it some influential supporters here, and recommended it to Sir James Fergusson, then newly appointed the Governor of South Australia. It was urged that efforts should be made in the colony to secure the route, which would place Adelaide and Melbourne in the most favourable relation to the through traffic.

In the early part of 1870, when this scheme was hatched, South Australia had a population of about 170,000 souls. It had incurred heavy liabilities for railways and public works within its settled districts. Its local telegraph system had been carried to the head of Spencer's Gulf, where the pastoral region commences—a country growing more parched and barren, till it ends in Sturt's Stony Desert, near the tropics. Here, a few seasons before, South Australian squatters had lost nearly half a million sheep and many thousands of their best cattle through a protracted drought. Drays conveying stores to their stations had frequently been three months in travelling a couple of hundred miles. Often they stood for weeks in the bush, with the horses dead before them in the traces. In 1870 this arid region was practically deserted, for the squatters were returning very reluctantly to their abandoned runs. One wealthy firm of wool-growers had imported camels from Arabia to do their transport from the interior. Such was the first 200 miles that the overland telegraph would have to traverse. The next 1100, lying between Lake Hope and the river Roper, were a terra incognita to all but the survivors of Stuart's expedition. From the Roper to the north coast at Port Darwin were other 400 miles, with which the South Australians had formed a partial and very expensive acquaintance, in repeated attempts to establish a colony there. From one end to the other this section of the continent seemed to be in its last stage of desperation. Settlers could not thrive at Lake Hope, and none could live in Arnhem's Land. Mr. Ross advised the South Australian Government to Americanise its policy, and "run" a telegraph through these 1700 miles of inhospitable bush. Sir James Fergusson, and his Premier, the Hon. H. B. T. Strangways, heartily entered into the scheme; and Mr. Ross's suggestion was answered, by return mail, with a proposal to Captain Sherard Osborn that they would lay a trans-continental line in time to meet his cable at Port Darwin. Commander Noel Osborn soon after arrived in Adelaide as agent for the British Australian Telegraph Company, and a contract was speedily concluded. Its terms were that the land line—1700 miles—should be completed by the end of 1871, and that it should be maintained in working order at the sole expense of the South Australian Government. In the event of communication being interrupted for a certain number of days in the year, the company was to be at liberty to erect an alternative line into Queensland.

The execution of the work has been superintended by Mr. Charles Todd. He began it, two years and a half ago, with a Parliamentary credit of £120,000 for expenses. The two end sections were let to local contractors, one taking 500 miles from Port Augusta northward, and the other 250 miles from Port Darwin southward. Nearly a thousand miles, embracing the least known and most inaccessible part of Central Australia, had to be constructed by the Government. Every inch of wire, every pound of stores for the construction parties, and nearly every pole, had to be carted from the south coast through a roadless and often waterless country. Five parties, numbering in the aggregate 200 men—all picked bushmen—were dispatched from Adelaide, completely fitted out for a journey across the continent. They took with them 800 horses and bullocks—a force which was subsequently supplemented by the arrival of 100 camels from the Hon. Thomas Elder's, Lake Hope Station. The contractor for the northern section had to send his men and materials by sea a voyage of five or six weeks from Adelaide. He planted his first pole at Port Darwin on Sept. 15, 1870, and started his construction parties for the interior. The Government inspector, who accompanied him, had authority to cancel the contract should he have sufficient reason to doubt its completion within the stipulated time. This power was abruptly exercised, and a critical portion of the work suspended. Many of the men returned to Adelaide with



the inspector, and the northern section had to be commenced afresh when it ought to have been nearly finished. A new expedition was sent to Port Darwin, this time under the sole control of the Government; but it fought in vain against the disasters and calamities which seem to be indigenous to the climate of Arnhem's Land. Bullocks sickened and died, the rainy season came on and hemmed in the forlorn hope by flooded creeks and impassable swamps. Determined to fulfil its engagement at all hazards, the Government fitted out a third and a fourth expedition. These it sent to the Roper river, on the south side of Arnhem's Land, the last being accompanied by Mr. Todd himself. Neither the shipwreck of his stores nor the difficulty of struggling across a flooded country could daunt the originator—now the constructor—of the trans-continental line. At the end of 1871 the whole of the central section had been completed, and the southern section was nearly so. The wire was speaking clearly and encouragingly on each side of an unfinished gap of 300 miles. Every possible resource of the colony being brought to bear on this remnant of the great work, it was steadily and rapidly performed. In May the interval was reduced to a distance which could be bridged by horse-power, and, an estafette having been established in anticipation, the first through message was telegraphed on the 22nd of that month. It was wired from Port Darwin to the Katherine River, then conveyed to the southern terminus at Tennant's Creek, and thence wired to Adelaide, having been nine days in transmission. The rupture of the cable, which occurred in June, gave the gallant pioneers a respite. Redoubling their efforts to forestall its restoration, they had the line completed by noon on Aug. 22 last, nine miles of wire having been stretched by moonlight on the preceding night. At Central Mount Stuart, in lat. 22 deg., long. 133, a half-way mark on the great explorer's journey across the continent to which he gave his own name, Mr. Todd received the well-earned congratulations of his friends in Adelaide. The 1700 miles of telegraph had been erected, if not within contract time, certainly at a marvellous rate of speed, considering the obstacles and fatalities that had to be encountered. Mr. Todd returned to Adelaide on Oct. 30, and was received with a public demonstration of welcome. The whole line of telegraph had been opened a week before, messages of congratulation being received from London on the 22nd, which had been transmitted in less than seven hours. It will be remembered that this great triumph of science and civilisation was celebrated in London, on Nov. 15, by a banquet at the Cannon-street Hotel, with the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the chair.

Our illustrations consist—first, of the portraits of Mr. Todd and three of his comrades in the work, Messrs. R. C. Paterson, A. J. Mitchell, and J. A. G. Little, besides whom Mr. Knuckey ought to be mentioned; secondly, we give some views of places on the line—Port Darwin, with the vessels belonging to the telegraph service; the river Roper, entered from the Gulf of Carpentaria, and ascended by Mr. Todd, with two large steamers, the Omeo and Tararua, and with a barque, to the distance of ninety-five miles; and the river Hodgson. The stations on the line of telegraph are at Port Darwin, or Palmerston, the Katherine, Daly Waters, Tennant's Creek, Barrow Creek, Alice Springs, Charlotte Waters, and Peake; also at Powell's Creek, Strangways Springs, and Beltana.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

### ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF ALCOHOL.

Dr. H. E. Armstrong, in his second lecture on the Artificial Formation of Organic Substances, given on Thursday week, after commenting on the conversion of hydrocyanic acid into formic acid and ammonia, and of cyanogen into oxalic acid and ammonia, when acted upon by water, exhibited the direct conversion of formic and oxalic acids, one into the other. The artificial formation of urea, a nitrogenous organic substance, largely secreted by all mammals, was then described and illustrated, being a most remarkable series of reactions, by which Wohler, in 1828, proved that substances of plant or animal origin do not require the intervention of the so-called "vital force" for their formation. Dr. Armstrong next described the mode of converting the gas acetylene into hydro-carbons proportionately richer in hydrogen, by bringing together acetylene and hydrogen in the nascent state—that is, at the moment of liberation from a state of previous combination. The addition of hydrogen at the first stage produces ethylene, which at the second stage is converted into ethane. From ethane, by the action of chlorine, is formed ethylic chloride; and, from this body, by heating with water, or more readily with soda solution, ordinary alcohol is obtained. Hence results the possibility of building up alcohol by a regular series of reactions from its constituent elements, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. Dr. Armstrong then explained how the reverse series of changes readily take place—viz., the conversion of alcohol into ethylene, and of ethylene into acetylene. In conclusion he briefly described the process employed to oxidise alcohol by means of chromic acid; and he showed that, although this acid does not part with oxygen when heated in aqueous solution together with sulphuric acid; yet it readily does so on the introduction of a third body capable of combining with oxygen, or of being acted on by it.

### PROGRESS IN WEATHER KNOWLEDGE.

Mr. Robert H. Scott, F.R.S., director of the Meteorological Office, began his discourse, at the weekly evening meeting on Friday, the 14th inst., by saying that our knowledge of the weather for any time in advance is very slight. He then alluded to the proposals made by Maury to establish a system of telegraphic reports, in order to control the price of grain, by obtaining a knowledge of the actual weather prevailing in corn-growing countries, and showed that the popularly-received signs of the weather are untrustworthy, since no one had anticipated the continuous rain of last year. The investigations of M. Köppen, a Russian, into the sequence of weather, according to the laws of probability, were next mentioned, from which it appears that the weather has a decided tendency to preserve its character; thus, when it had rained at Brussels for ten days, the chance was four to one that the eleventh day would be wet; the results of the discussion being very similar to the known law of human life. Mr. Scott next noticed Mr. Meldrum's most important discovery of the periodicity of cyclones and rainfall in the Indian Ocean, and of its agreement with the eleven years' intervals of sun-spot frequency, and he showed that there was good reason for the correspondence between these several phenomena not having been detected in Europe. Adverting to weather telegraphy, he stated that storm-warnings had been first issued in Holland by M. Buys Ballot in 1860; that now every country in Europe, except Greece, has a meteorological system, and that lithographed bulletins are issued daily in France and Russia, as well as in this country, where the circulation exceeds 600 copies. The American Signal Office publishes three charts daily, and the yearly expense of this department is 250,000 dols.—nearly fourteen times that of our own Meteorological Office. The British system was next explained, and the exceptional difficulties of studying our weather, due to most of our storms coming

from the Atlantic, were pointed out. The prospects of improvement through intelligence from the Azores and from America were shown to be questionable, since storms probably change their character in coming to us. With regard to forecasting our own weather, the most important circumstance is the applicability of Buys Ballot's law, and of the principle that the direction and force of the wind depend on the barometrical gradient, and not on the actual height of the barometer at any place. The systems of air circulation are either cyclonic round a barometrical minimum or anti-cyclonic round a barometrical maximum, the former being the more common of the two. On the relative positions and characters of these minima and maxima all our weather depends. Some of our most destructive storms, as that of Feb. 6, 1870, have been preceded by a sudden rise in the barometer in Norway and Denmark. Mr. Scott said that ignorance of the size and shape of the areas of depression and the direction and rate of their motion materially prevent the issue of storm warnings with certainty. Several storms have passed over these islands giving very little instrumental notice of their approach; that of Nov. 22, 1872, being a recent instance; and accurate telegraphic observations of the appearance of the sky are difficult to obtain. After describing, by the help of diagrams, some of the indications of a storm given by conditions of the atmosphere, Mr. Scott, in conclusion, stated that the results of the system of storm signals, as tested in our Meteorological Office, showed that the percentage for successful storm warnings for 1870 and 1871 was 65, and for 1872 might be calculated at nearly 80; the last good result being mainly attributable to the improvements in our own postal telegraphic system since 1870 and to the cessation of the war, which so much disturbed Continental communications in 1870-1.

### THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Dr. E. A. Freeman, in his fifth lecture on Comparative Politics, given on Saturday last, passed from the consideration of the head of the State to its body, the assembly of the people. He said that where the city is the commonwealth, this assembly may shrink up into or remain a mere gathering of an oligarchic body; but where tribes gradually merge into greater tribes, and so form a nation, their assemblies also merge into a great sovereign national assembly. He then referred to the difference between an aristocratic and a democratic government; in the latter all the citizens enjoy both civil and political rights, while in the former a part only possess political power; but both agree in this, that the final authority of the State lies in the general assembly of all who enjoy the highest franchise. The Homeric assemblies were next considered, and it was pointed out that in these, both in Olympus and on earth, there appear the supreme king, the smaller council, and the general assembly. Dr. Freeman then noticed, among others, the Achaian assembly, and remarked that it spake its mind by a shout, as is still done in our Parliament and Universities, speeches and votes coming afterwards; and he gave reasons for believing that Macedonia was the one great nation which had at the same time both kings and freedom. He then commented on the illustrious assembly of the democracy of Athens, which listened to great orators such as Pericles and Demosthenes, and where disputes could be settled by a free debate and free vote. This democracy was the noblest fruit of the self-developing power of the Greek mind; but it worked up the faculties of man to a pitch so high that it could not be lasting. It raised a greater number of beings to a higher level than any government before or since, and gave freer play to the personal gifts of the foremost of mankind. Dr. Freeman then referred to the analogy existing between the form of the Achaian league and the early Teutonic assemblies; and next contrasted the political constitution of Athens with that of Rome, which possessed so distinctly the three elements—the kingly power held in commission by the curule magistrates and the powers both of the senate and the people: a system which stood out to the very end of the commonwealth, its deathblow coming from pretended popular chiefs, who made use of the mutual jealousies of senate and people to trample both under foot. The Teutonic primary assemblies, on the contrary, simply died out, and in nearly every western country gave way to representative ones founded on the principle of three estates—the clergy, the nobles, and the commons—except in England. Here the primitive assembly never became extinct, but gradually shrank up into a narrow body, the Witenagemot, which included the clergy, the earls, and such as the king personally summoned—now by lineal personal succession our House of Lords. Alongside of this body gradually arose another, in which those who had failed to keep the right of personal attendance appeared by representation—the House of Commons. Dr. Freeman then remarked that, while the primitive national and shire assemblies have passed away, the ancient assembly of the mark still remains in our parish vestries; and in concluding he commented on the growth of our Parliamentary and judicial institutions out of the great national assembly, the one sovereign source of power.

### ANIMAL ELECTRICITY AND HEAT.

Professor Rutherford, M.D., in his sixth lecture on the Forces and Motions of the Body, given on Tuesday last, showed by experiment the production of electricity in the arms of a man and the division-line in one arm, by throwing its muscles into contraction. He then discussed various hypotheses regarding the origin of the electricity, and gave it as his opinion that, as electricity is only produced in living tissues, chemical action should be recognised as its source—the chemical motion producing electrical motion. He then began the consideration of the production of heat in the body. He showed that heat is derived from mechanical motion by friction and from the motion of chemical action; and explained how, in the former way, heat is produced by the blood flowing through the vessels and by the friction of the muscles and joints; and how, in the latter way, heat is produced in glands, such as the liver, in the brain, and other organs; and he stated that the brain is heated when it is called into work, as in thinking and feeling. With the aid of a thermopile and Thomson's galvanometer, he demonstrated the production of heat in the muscle of a frog when it is thrown into contraction. He then explained how muscular exercise increases the temperature of the body by heating the blood which flows through the muscles, and by stimulating the circulatory system, which causes the heated blood to circulate rapidly. Finally, he described how the blood distributes and equalises the temperature of the body.

General Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., president of the Royal Geographical Society, will, next Friday evening, give a discourse on Livingstone's Explorations in Africa; and on Saturday, March 1, Professor Kingdon Clifford will begin a course of three lectures on the Philosophy of the Pure Sciences.

At St. Vincent's Roman Catholic Chapel, Liverpool, on Sunday morning, the Rev. Father Baynes made an announcement confirming the statement that the Very Rev. Canon O'Reilly, the pastor of that mission, would succeed Dr. Goss as Bishop of Liverpool.

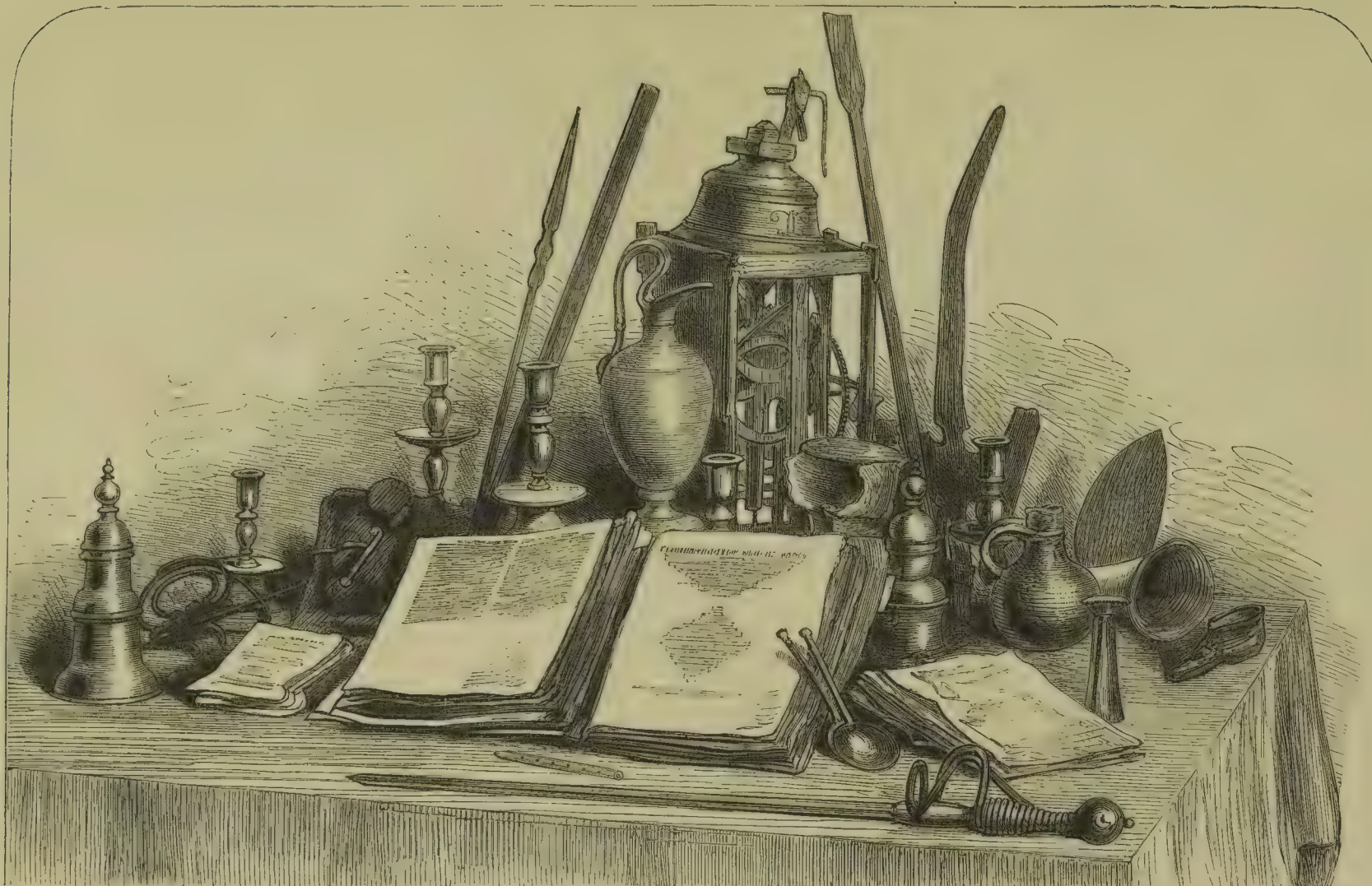
## EARLY ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

The discovery in Nova Zembla of relics of the old Dutch navigator Willem Barents, or Barentsen, who lived in the sixteenth century, is a curious and interesting fact. The three voyages, undertaken by the Dutch at the instigation of the great cosmographer Peter Plancius, in which Barents was engaged, had for their object the discovery, by the North-East Passage, of a shorter route by sea to China. In 1594 the first of these attempts was made, the merchants of Amsterdam and the States-General of the United Provinces and Prince Maurice finding the necessary funds. Barents sailed in a little fishing-smack on this voyage, and, exactly one month after leaving home, touched at Nova Zembla in latitude 73 deg. 25 min. N. Sailing along the edge of the pack-ice, he gained the extreme north-west point of the land, having had a hard fight for it. He calculated that he passed over 17,000 miles of water, and put his ship about eighty-one times. On this voyage he observed his position with great accuracy, using the instruments then known for that purpose—the cross-staff, quadrant, and astrolabe. At last, worn out with fatigue, the explorers were unwillingly compelled to return home. In the second voyage a different route was forced upon them. Barents only sailed on this occasion to the entrance of the Sea of Kara and home again. We now come to the third of these voyages—the most important, next to Hudson's, of all the voyages that have ever been made to the Polar Sea. This time the States-General withdrew their sanction to the continuance of the explorations, on account of the great expense and the failure of previous attempts. The merchants of Amsterdam, however, still gave ear to the advocates of the scheme, and were induced to venture their money in a third attempt. Two vessels were fitted out; and Gerrit de Veer, who had written the history of the two previous voyages, went out himself on this occasion as second mate. These vessels sailed from Amsterdam, May 13, 1596. The events of this voyage are stated at length by Gerrit de Veer, in the book he published on his return. He gives an account of the terrible winter that ensued. In August they found themselves in the ice on the coast of Nova Zembla, in 77 deg. 40 min. N. After several fruitless efforts to extricate themselves, Barents was at last forced to give up the attempt; and "here they were forced, in great cold, poverty, misery, and grief, to stay all the winter." The seventeen stout-hearted Dutchmen set about constructing a house in which to pass the long winter months. They found, near enough for their purpose, a large quantity of drift-wood, composed chiefly of trees torn up by the roots that had grown upon the banks of a river in some more temperate clime in the northern lands of Europe or Asia. Of these materials they put together a compact little house, several views of which are given in the various editions still extant of the book containing the history of their voyages. In it they set up a Dutch clock with a large bronze bell; here also they stored the collection of valuable engravings and other articles of art-manufacture, intended as presents to be made to great people in China, when that country should be reached. The then newest edition of a history of China, translated into the Dutch language, lay open on the table. After great sufferings in the long winter months, Barents died on June 19, 1597, just before the boats they had prepared for their escape from the long captivity were got ready for sea; the fifteen survivors at last, after a long and difficult voyage, gained the coast of Lapland towards the end of August, and thence got home to their native Holland. So we lose sight of these hardy men, and, but for an incident that happened last year, we might never have given them a thought. But the other day Elling Karlsen, a Norwegian captain, who has been engaged in the North Sea trade for the last eighteen years, reached the spot where Barents had wintered 278 years previously, and there saw the house standing at the head of the bay, just as the Dutchmen had left it so many years ago. The appearance was exactly as Gerrit de Veer had described it, and so it was in the interior. All the objects figured in our illustration were found, as will be seen—the clock and white-metal cup of antique design, the halberd-head and trumpet, the book of navigation, and the old Chinese history, with a number of other familiar objects, lay scattered about; while upon the table lay a curious instrument, intended as an aid to navigation, which is carefully described in the writings of Plancius, the inventor. This is the only specimen extant. It is in the form of a segment of a circle, and is graduated like a vernier scale, and its purpose was intended to assist in more accurately fixing the longitude of a place at sea; but it was soon found to be faulty in construction, and so became neglected. The shoe of a little sailor-boy who died during the winter lay upon the table, near to his little flute, which even now, after so long an interval, gives out a few poor notes. The Dutch Government has secured these precious relics for the National Museum at the Hague. Their preservation is another proof of the extreme purity and dryness of the air in high latitudes, where the process of decay seems to be arrested.

Dorsetshire annual statute fair for the hiring of farm labourers was held, yesterday week, at Dorchester. The Dorchester Farmers' Club having resolved to discountenance the Candlemas hiring, farmers were scarce; but the men attended in great numbers, principally for the sake of meeting Joseph Arch. At noon a procession was made to Fordington Green, where addresses were delivered by Mr. Arch, Mr. Cox, of Belper, and others; the burden of the speeches being denunciation of the yearly hirings, the fair being compared to a slave market. The labourers were advised to make no contracts for more than a month. A resolution affirming that the union was the only mode of redressing the present crying evils of the labourer was carried unanimously. A second meeting was held later in the day.

Yesterday week the dinner which annually precedes the opening of the exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy took place—under the patronage of Sir George Harvey—in the large Octagon of the Academy's Galleries, at Edinburgh. The Lord Advocate, the Lord Provost, Lord Shand, Professor Blackie, Professor Sir Robert Christison, and other gentlemen took part in the proceedings. In the course of the evening it was announced that it was the intention of Mr. Watson, a brother of the late distinguished president of the Academy, to found a Fine-Art Chair in the University of Edinburgh. The forty-seventh exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy opened on Saturday. There are several hundred pictures in excess of last year. The president, Sir George Harvey, exhibits four works, his chief one being "Threave Castle, stronghold of the Douglas, Kirkcubrightshire." He has also one or two portraits. Sir Noel Paton, for the first time for several years, exhibits a picture, "Christ and the Sleeping Disciples." Mr. Waller Paton has a picture of "Entrance to Cuiraing, Skye." Mr. Sam Bough has a picture of "Borrowdale." Mr. Bough's chief picture, however, is "The Western Shore of Iona." The borrowed pictures include Mr. Frith's "Marriage of the Prince of Wales," Mr. Millais's "Chill October," and Mr. Thomas Faed's "From Dawn to Sunset." Mr. Pettie, Mr. Orchardson, and Messrs. Thomas and James Faed are represented on the walls. The sales were in excess of those of any previous first day.



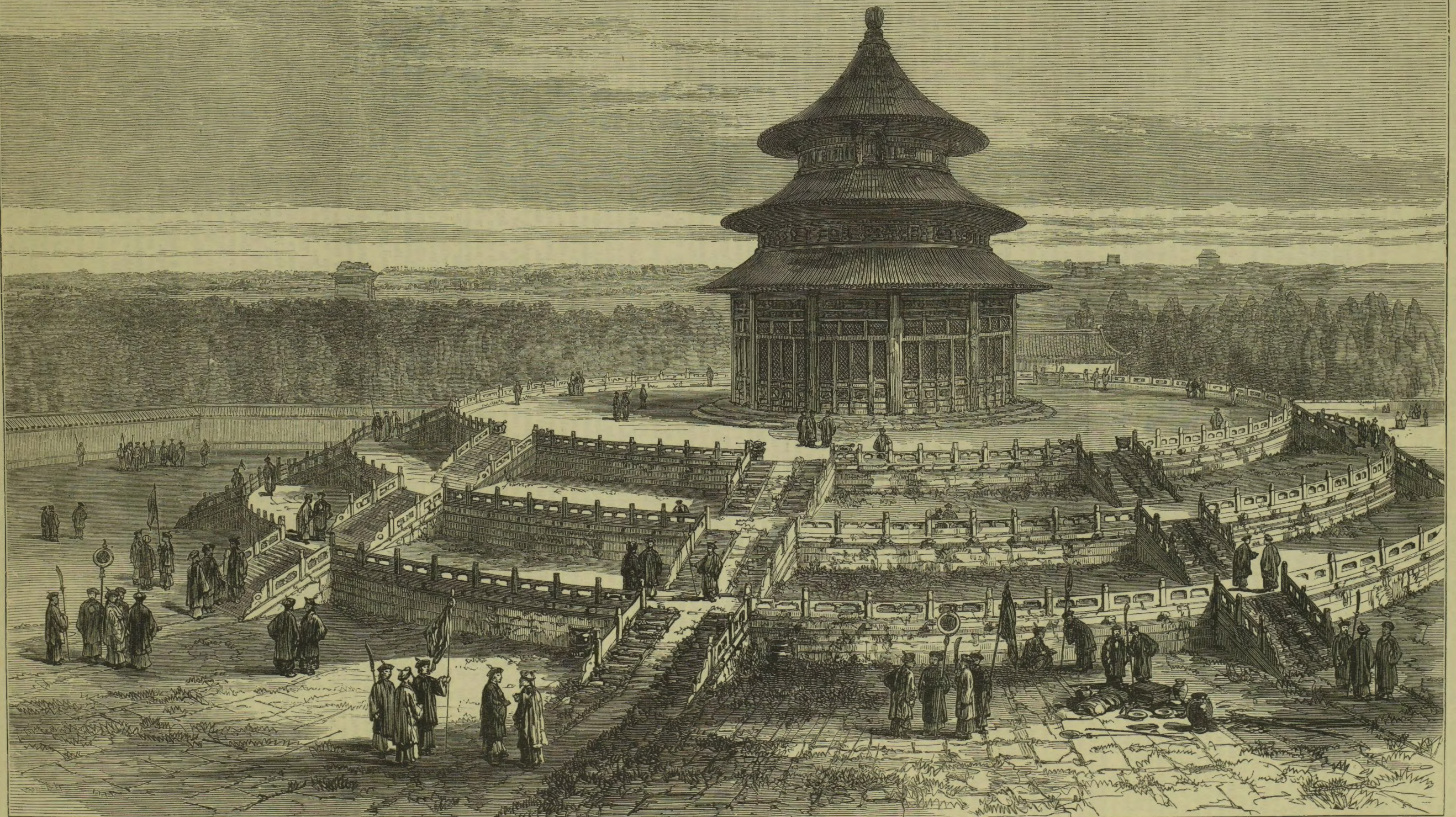


RELICS OF BARENTS, THE DUTCH EXPLORER, BROUGHT FROM NOVA ZEMBLA.



ALTAR FOR BURNING THE SACRIFICIAL BULLOCK, TEMPLE OF HEAVEN, PEKIN.





NORTH ALTAR OF THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN, PEKIN.



## THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN, PEKIN.

Our Special Artist in China, as we announced some weeks ago, has sent us his sketches of the interior of the great "Temple of Heaven" at Pekin. It is here that the young Emperor of China, whose marriage ceremonies, on Oct. 16, were illustrated in this Journal, had to perform the grand sacrificial rite of the winter solstice on Dec. 21, upon the occasion of his attaining the full age of manhood. It is not till to-morrow, Feb. 23, that his Imperial Majesty will finally assume the sovereign power, and the regency of the two Dowager Empresses will terminate.

As an introduction to the descriptive account furnished by our Special Artist, we may print the following extract, with which we have been favoured, from a private letter written by one of his companions in the visit to the Temple of Heaven—namely, Mr. Michie F. A. Fraser, of the British Legation at Pekin:—

"Yesterday we went to see the Temple of Heaven. We went quickly through the large grounds of the British Legation, through the Mongol Market, where were dromedaries by the dozen standing motionless, kneeling on the dusty ground, or led about by the wooden peg through their noses by fellows dressed in sheepskin coats and hats, or in picturesque furs. Along the narrow, rugged pavement, past shops all gilding and tawdry ornament, with a sort of lattice glazed with little panes of paper, along a long causeway of rough stones, with water on one side and a plain of dry dust on the other, where there is also water in the rainy season. On each side were long high walls, topped by glazed green, blue, or red tiles; affiches of the same gaudy colours lined the walls. At several gates stood guards jealously watching us; but we went quickly on, scaled the wall where a mud bank sloped up to it, dropped down on the other side, and went along a field bristling with rough wild shrubs and grass. Some youngsters called out, 'Foreign Devils!' from the top of the wall behind. We were six in number, including two Yankees, and Simpson, of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, whose pictures you will soon see of the things we saw in our little expedition. We went a long way past what seemed miles of enormous walls, gates, and pagodas; then walked along a wall, so as to approach the gate of the Temple unperceived, and then burst through. They saw that they were too late to stop us, so the gatekeepers and all laughed. One keeper we took as a guide, and gave him a little money afterwards. The quantity of stone used for these buildings is enormous. There are many fine flights of steps, marble terraces and balustrades, fine old yew-trees, and oak groves, with bronze tripods, and ovens to burn sacrificial silk in. One stone platform is curiously meted out, mathematically. There is one large round stone in the centre, for his Imperial Majesty to stand upon, when the bullocks and sheep are sacrificed on the great day; there are nine other stones, surrounding it; eighteen more, outside these; and twenty-seven again, placed round those, forming radii of nine stones in length from the centre. In another part, from a lofty terrace, commanding a grand view of the stately pagodas and the woods, rises the enormous triple pile of the gilded temple. Its shape is like three of our common low-crowned soft felt hats, raised one a little above the other. It is all over gilt, and painted in brilliant colours; the gables are carved with quaint little stone dogs and rhinoceros heads. Inside the building the state of filth is impossible to describe. A large colony of bats flitted about under the roof. The pillars and beams are one mass of gilding, beautiful carving, and brilliant colours. It must be magnificent when cleaned and filled with admiring heathens in their gayest silk dresses. On the pillars are carved dragons, snakes, and other figures. A Chinaman in authority came up and scolded the others for letting us through the outer gates, saying his head was not worth a moment's purchase. They swore by heaven, by earth, and by their own stomachs, that we must have opened the gates the night before. Having admired the place a long time, and Simpson having made sketches, we came home, hungry enough, to our usual twelve o'clock breakfast. In coming home there were many quaint sights—fortune-tellers, naked beggars, and Koreans in white clothes and broad hats, looking in face something like Europeans. We saw a place where pills are sold to remove the effects of opium, with pictures showing the opium-smoker in various stages of collapse, and at last reduced to a mere thread-body."

With reference to the above letter from Mr. Fraser, we should remark that it is not strictly correct, according to Mr. Simpson, to speak of the circular triple edifice at the top of the triple terrace, shown in his view of "the North Altar," as if this building were itself the proper "Temple." The whole "Temple of Heaven" includes both the North Altar and the South Altar, which is a quarter of a mile distant, and at which the great ceremony of offering the sacrificial bullock is performed. The circular pile at the North Altar is not called "Temple." Its name is Ti'en-Kung, or "Heaven's Palace." It is certainly a beautiful specimen of Chinese architecture. Wood is the chief material of construction. About 100 ft. in height, it has a triple roof of deep blue glazed tiles, with a golden egg-shaped terminal, forming the apex of the upper roof. There are no images within, only tablets to the Lord of Heaven and the eight deceased Emperors of the present dynasty. The triple terrace which forms the North Altar is, except in some minute details, the same as that of the South Altar. The principal difference is that there are eight flights of steps leading up to the top, instead of four, as in the other. The number "eight" in this case is supposed to represent the Pak-Kwah, an eight-sided mystical figure of ancient repute in Chinese symbolism. The great visible difference between the two altars is the circular building in the centre of the northern one. The ceremony at the North Altar is celebrated at the beginning of spring, and prayers are offered to Heaven's Lord for the labours of the husbandman and for a bountiful harvest. The sacrifice is here also performed by the Emperor. We shall now quote, from a recently-published letter of our Special Artist, Mr. Simpson, who is well known to be a diligent student of ecclesiastical and mythological antiquities, the following account of this Chinese Imperial Divine worship:—

"There are said to be three different religions in China—the Taoist, the Confucian, and the Buddhist. But the worship which is performed at these temples at Pekin is entirely different from any of those forms of faith. The three forms of religion just mentioned are not ignored by the State; but this which is practised at Pekin is the real State religion. At the same time no other religion bears any resemblance to this, which is confined to the capital, and the Emperor is the only priest. It is an Imperial worship, with a deified Monarch at its head."

"There are a number of great Imperial temples in Pekin—the Temple of Heaven, the Temple of the Earth, the Temple of Agriculture, and the Altars of the Sun and Moon. The principal ceremony at the Temple of Earth takes place at the summer solstice. The ceremony at the Temple of Agriculture is in the spring, when the Emperor ploughs a piece of ground and sows in it the seeds of one or two kinds of grain. He does this as an example of husbandry and industry to all his subjects, and a very good and worthy example it is from a Monarch to

his people. The Chinese are certainly good agriculturists. I have heard them much praised in this respect; but whether their high efficiency is the result of following the model set by their Emperor or not, I cannot pretend to say. The Empress and ladies of her Court have a yearly ceremony of feeding silk-worms. This is also done as an example of industry to the women of China, as that is supposed to be their special occupation."

"The Altar to the Earth is on the north side of the city. It contains shrines to the Spirits of Mountains and Seas. There are tablets placed in these shrines to five mountains in China, and to others in Manchuria and Tartary; also tablets to four seas and four lakes. The Altar to the Sun is on the east side of Pekin. The ceremony here is at the vernal equinox. The altar is surrounded, like the others, by a grove of trees. No companions are placed on the altar to share in the sacrifices with the Sun. The ceremony at the Altar of the Moon takes place at the autumnal equinox. In conjunction with the Moon there are the tablets of the seven stars of the Great Bear, the five planets—the later discoveries in the planetary sphere have not yet reached Pekin—the twenty-eight constellations, and other dedications in the stellar region."

"At the Temple of Heaven the Emperor worships Shang-Ti—this is the name under which the Supreme Lord of Heaven is acknowledged by the Chinese; he then worships at the tablets of his ancestors, the former Emperors of the present dynasty. There are now eight of them, and their altars are placed on each side, and in front of the altar to the Lord of Heaven. Shang-Ti is the name, out of many, which the missionaries have adopted to render the word God. This is on account of its being the highest name for the Supreme Being in the Chinese language; and it will be seen from the above that the High Lord of Heaven only ranks above a dead Emperor. This is not done out of any disrespect or irreverence; it is done to give a sacred importance to the Monarch. We have other instances in the history of the world of similar pretensions, but this is a good illustration of the theory, and in full working order at the present day. The assumption is that the Emperor of China and the Deity manage the affairs of the universe. A working partnership exists between the two. The firm might be called 'Shang-Ti and Hwang-Ti, supreme rulers.' The second of these names is the title used now by the Emperor, and the 'Ti' forms the assumption on his part. Shang-Ti rules the regions above, and Hwang-Ti rules this world below. China, the 'Celestial,' or 'Middle Kingdom,' as it is called by the Chinese themselves, forms the principal portion of this nether world. There are some other nations besides, such as the Koreans, the Cochinchinese, the Formosians, and the various tribes represented by the Princes of Mongolia. All these are known as 'Tribute Bearers' to Hwang-Ti, the tribute being payment for such ruling as is done for them."

"With the exception of putting dead Emperors into the company of the Deity and the living Emperor into such active partnership with him, there would be nothing to object to about the Temple of Heaven. There are no images anywhere to suggest the slightest ideas of idolatry. So free is it from statues or pictures that a Mohammedan or a Presbyterian might use it as a place of worship. At the South Altar only the great yearly solstitial ceremony takes place, which is penitential and sacrificial in its character. The Emperor comes to the place the night before; he is drawn in a carriage by elephants, which are kept for this ceremony, and spends the night in the 'Hall of Penitential Fasting,' the name indicating the character of this part of the ceremony. Before dawn next morning he passes over to the great South Altar, where a bullock is sacrificed—the Emperor used, in former days, to kill the animal himself. This is burnt whole, in a furnace, and pieces of silk, as offerings, are also burnt in smaller furnaces at the same place. Eating and drinking figure largely in all Chinese ceremonies, and they are not wanting at this. The Emperor has to eat 'the Flesh of Happiness' in one part of the performance."

"As this great solstitial ceremony takes place at the South Altar, it is the most important of all Chinese religious structures. To the eye of a European there is nothing about it to suggest its ecclesiastical character. It is more like one of the fanciful creations of gardener-artists, reminding you of the gardens at Versailles or the Crystal Palace. The circular space on the top looks as if intended for a band to play on. It is somewhat larger than one of the fountains in Trafalgar-square, with a pavement and balustrade of white marble. It stands on two other platforms, all formed of the same material, forming three terraces, each terrace being ascended by a flight of nine steps, or twenty-seven in all, from the ground to the top of the altar. There are four ascents, one from each of the cardinal points. The whole is surrounded by a low wall, with open marble gateways on each side, facing the four ascents. This wall is square in plan, and in the south-east corner is the furnace, or altar, for burning the bullock, with eight other altars, smaller and of iron, where offerings to the eight deceased ancestors are also burned—the bullock being offered to Shang-Ti alone. The defunct Emperors being thus treated as retired members, or as sleeping partners in the firm, they seem as if they had still an interest in the business, and get a share of the profits."

"It is just at dawn when these furnaces are blazing, and the Emperor is on the upper circle offering incense and prayer to the tablets of Shang-Ti and his ancestors; music is heard; and dancing, a very ancient form of worship, is going on in some part of the place. All the nobility of the Court are on the terrace steps behind the Emperor-Priest. The grey light of the morning may be so far advanced as to make it all visible, but the principal light on this scene will be the light of sacrifice. The name of the altar where the bullock is burned is from a word meaning 'light-giving.' With such a scene before one I think that whatever might seem absurd or nonsensical in the ideas connected with the ceremony would be forgotten at the moment. Emperors, both dead and living, might be overlooked, and the Lord of Heaven alone would, under such circumstances, command all our feelings of respect and reverence."

"The North Altar is more imposing to a visitor, from its having a permanent building on the top platform. The circular triple terrace, of white marble, is the same here as at the South Altar, with the difference of eight ascents, instead of four, as in the other. In the centre, on the top, are three marble steps, and on this a circular wooden temple stands. The Emperor comes to this altar in the spring to sacrifice and pray for a good harvest."

Most of the Imperial temples of Pekin have been constructed with reference to the relations of numbers, and this is particularly marked in the Temple of Heaven. The number nine figures very largely in it. The ascent to each terrace has nine steps, the whole ascent being  $3 \times 9 = 27$ . The pavement on the circular top is formed by nine circles of marble slabs. The central circle has nine slabs, the second is formed of eighteen, the third of twenty-seven, and so on, each circle being a multiple of nine, till at the outer circle it is  $9 \times 9 = 81$ , being a favourite number in Chinese philosophy."

We are indebted for this information to an account pub-

lished two years ago by the Rev. Mr. Edkins, a missionary at Pekin and a Chinese scholar of repute, who has devoted much attention to the symbolism of temples. He remarks further of the Temple of Heaven:—

"The same symbolism is carried through the balustrades, the steps, and the two lower terraces of the altar. Four flights of steps of nine each lead down to the middle terrace, where are placed the tablets to the spirits of the Sun, Moon, and Stars, and the Year God, Tai-Sui. The Sun and Stars take the east, and the Moon and Tai-Sui the west. The stars are the twenty-eight constellations of the Chinese Zodiac, borrowed by the Hindoos soon after the Christian era, and called by them Naksha-Tras; the Tai-Sui is a dedication of the Sixty-year Cycle. The balustrades have  $9 \times 8 = 72$  pillars, and rails on the upper terrace; on the middle terrace there are 108, and on the lower 180. These amount in all to 360—the number of degrees in a circle. The pavement of the middle terrace has in its innermost circle 90 stones, and in its outermost 162 stones, thus reaching the double of 81, the outermost circle of the upper terrace. So again in the lower terrace the circles increase from 171 stones, the innermost, to 243, or three times the square of nine for the outermost. In the construction of the Temple of Heaven it has been the aim to use odd numbers only: Heaven is odd, Earth is even; Heaven is round, Earth is square; or, to use the ultimate expression of Chinese metaphysical thought, Heaven is Yang, Earth is Yin. The numbers 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, belong to Yang, Heaven; the numbers 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, belong to Yin, Earth. In the official published accounts of the construction of the Temple of Heaven, this is set down as the fundamental principle."

"The Altar of the Earth is according to this rule a square, and the paving bricks are in multiples of six and eight. Thirty-six and sixty-four are the favourite numbers here, for we have now come into contact with Yin, the principle of darkness, which affects a square form and even numbers, just as in the Temple of Heaven the Yang principle was represented by roundness in form and odd numbers. The principal sacrifice is offered at this altar on the day of the summer solstice. There is, near the altar, a pit for burying a bullock. At the Altar of Heaven, when the bullock is burnt, the Yang principle in the sacrifice is supposed to go upwards in smoke and flame. At that of Earth, on the contrary, when the victim is buried, the Yin principle descends in connection with death and corruption."

## THEATRES.

## GLOBE.

The extension of the theatrical arena has at length begun to produce some results that are decidedly beneficial. Actors and authors have lately recognised the expediency of varying the monotonous class of entertainment which one and all had been so long cultivating. A tendency toward the poetic suddenly made its appearance, and appealed to the habits of the Haymarket with some success. Mr. Gilbert's lines, however, were rather rhetorical than poetical, but, on the whole, were tolerably good substitutes for the latter. His example has been followed by Mr. Albery, who, on Saturday, placed on the boards of the Globe a fairy pastoral drama, called "Oriana," which is furnished with an allegorical plot and with fanciful dialogue, interspersed with airs and songs, set to music by Mr. F. Clay. The melodies of the latter popular composer are very pleasing, and will not a little, we think, conduce to the prosperity of the new piece. The dialogue, we believe, is partly in blank verse, partly in couplets, and partly in alternate rhymes—at least, such was the arrangement suggested by our somewhat tentative hearing of it on the first night. The diction is exceedingly ornate, and the use of figurative diction abundant. Some of the lines are exquisite; and the sentiments are marked by an exceptional tenderness. Double meanings, such as poets love, not such as the libertine surmises, are frequent, and not seldom were we deluded into the temporary belief that we were listening to the speeches in "The Midsummer Night's Dream." There is much of the Shakespearian lusciousness in the metaphors, similes, and parables which give life, spirit, and significance to the speeches and actions of the characters, and make everything said and done assume a symbolic import. Mr. Albery has, indeed, placed a veritable poem on the English stage, and it is now for the public to show whether the general taste is sufficiently educated to appreciate the many beauties of his production. Its structure is as admirable as its dialogue, affording opportunity besides for as much of spectacle as is required reasonably of such a drama. Doubts, we confess, were freely expressed around us as to the probable popularity of such a composition; but it is for the audience to see to that, not the author. We advise him not to remove from his proud position; nor would we have him change a single phrase at the bidding of pseudo critics. That he will meet with some opposition is likely, for there is a strong political element both in the action and sentiments of the new play, which had the effect of dividing the house into two parties on its first performance; but this, when understood, need not interfere with the high sense of enjoyment which it is capable of affording to intelligent auditors. The scene opens in a sylvan spot near the Happy Isles, wherever they may be situated—a charming country, if we may judge of it by the classical and very beautiful landscape which Messrs. Grieve and Son have painted for the occasion. This one scene does duty through the entire play. Scarcely has the curtain risen than a head appears among the bushes, which belongs to the fairy Peep (Miss Carlotta Addison), who is a cripple, having, when an infant, been dropped by the King's dogs over the cliff. The fairy, by poisoning the canine transgressors, has offended the King, who tells her that she shall not be cured of the effects of her hurt until he himself is reconciled to his Queen, whom he has ceased to love. King Raymond (Mr. H. J. Montague) and Queen Oriana (Miss Rose Massey) are well represented, both in person and costume. There is, however, small reason to believe in their agreement, notwithstanding the fairy comes to their aid, pointing to a well, the waters of which have power to give magic property to a ring which she possesses. When properly immersed, it will not only restore the King's affection, but set herself free from the lameness of hand and foot under which she suffers. The charge is confided to her assistant, Chloe, a milkmaid (Miss Hughes), beloved by a popular orator, one Oxeye (Mr. Compton), who is busy in seducing the people from their allegiance to King Raymond. We have also to notice among the characters, Flamen, the High Priest, by Mr. Garden, and the Court Fool (Mr. Flockton). The latter, who is named Solon, has many sententious lectures to deliver, which, in their way, are caustic enough, but are wanting in the humour which makes the Shakespearian clown so entertaining. He has more about him of Seneca or Polonius than of Touchstone or the pathetic fool in "Lear." And now all the members of King Raymond's Court, with himself and Queen, are subjected to the injured fairy's art, and are made to slumber, while Chloe watches the fountain and the ring. When the second act opens we find that Oxeye has taken advantage of this lull in the state of affairs, and risen to the leadership of the mob. Such is the notion he entertains of his authority that he boldly imposes his commands on the fairy herself, who, in obedience to them,



causes the Queen and the King to sing in their sleep—the former a merry ballad about a cat and the moon, and the latter a chanson in praise of water. Chloe, meanwhile, has possessed herself of the magic ring, and resolves to try its spell on the monarch, who immediately falls in love with her and carries her off in a gallant barque, intended to conduct him to the palace. All this is exceedingly pretty, and the quaintness of Mr. Compton's acting gave point and edge to the situation. At the opening of the third act matters have become serious—in-surrection is abroad, and the statue of the King is mutilated, half lying in ruins at the foot of the pedestal. The ring now changes hands, and is possessed by Flamen, with whom the King, absurdly enough, falls in love. The allegorical meaning is here quite plain. Between women and priestcraft Royalty fares but ill, and nothing but his return to his marital fidelity and his personal independence can save the monarch. Meanwhile the Queen has acted with a heroism worthy of a Joan of Arc. She has accoutred herself in the King's armour, and personated him in battle. Raymond himself falls from bad to worse. The ring having migrated to his own finger, and, having viewed his reflection in a mirror, he falls, Narcissus-like, in love with himself, and totally neglects his duties. Revolution spreads; all is in confusion; Raymond is in adversity; the magic ring passes into the possession of Oxeve, who aspires to wed Oriana, but in placing the ring on her finger restores to her the charm needful to secure her husband's love and the fairy's happiness. Oxeve is thus left out in the cold, and is requested to seek another happy isle called England, where the people can afford to hold such as he in contempt. We have now fully stated the fable and its application, and sincerely think that Mr. Albery deserves much commendation for its ingenuity, and still more for the poetic warmth and beauty with which his production is throughout instinct. He and Mr. Clay were twice summoned before the curtain at the conclusion of the performance, and we trust that the public will learn duly to appreciate this finely-written and ably-acted pastoral, the merits of which, even in our meagre outline, are sufficiently obvious.

GALEITY.

A rough-and-ready kind of opera bouffe was, on Monday, produced at this theatre, entitled "Giovanni in Venice," by Mr. R. Reece, with music by Herr Meyer Lutz. The hero is supposed to be the son of the famous gallant, who commences life in a grave character, determined on a moral course of conduct, but who, under proper stimulus, finds the family failing too strong for him, and therefore does what his father did before him. There was something comic in Mr. Toole's assumption of the serious youth who resists the temptation of his valet, and is at first afraid of approaching the sex, but at last breaks out into extravagant profligacy, and kisses the girls all round. Miss E. Farren sustained the part of Leporello with that wonderful vivacity which keeps the stage in continual excitement and motion. Mr. Taylor, as Masetto, an amorous policeman, was not without humour; and some of the other characters are sketched adroitly enough, but the author nowhere betrays an ambition for excellence. Miss Loseby, as the heroine, sings and acts effectively; but we have seen her to more advantage. The incidents of the piece are meagre. Giovanni, to appease the ladies, who severally threaten him with litigation for his breach of promise, invites them all to a banquet, but forgets to order the dinner. This makes matters worse. Leporello has to report him dead, and, as his master's heir, effects a compromise. In the last act an elaborate ballet is introduced, with an episode in which two Quakers or Shakers are introduced (Mr. Ryley and Miss Barnum), who sing a dismal ditty, and then break out into a furious can-can dance. This interruption delayed the catastrophe, and made the final scene to drag somewhat heavily. The dialogue of the piece has no brilliancy; nor can we regard it, on the whole, as a great success. The period of its performance is, however, limited to eight weeks. Mr. Toole's engagement will terminate at Easter, when Mr. Lionel Brough and Miss Sinclair are announced to join the company, and a new programme will be formed. Early in June Mr. Charles Mathews is advertised to reappear, and later in the month Mr. George Conquest will make his first appearance at this theatre in a new and supernatural drama.

Another version of "Les Chevaliers du Brouillard" has been produced at the new establishment over the water called the Elephant and Castle Theatre. Under what impulse is the Chamberlain acting in thus permitting the reappearance of "Jack Sheppard" under various aliases? Really, he is trifling with the morality of the stage and the dignity of his own office.

Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., was elected member of Parliament for the borough of Lisburn on Monday without opposition; and Mr. Wingfield Verner, the former member for Lisburn, was on Thursday week elected for the county of Armagh. Mr. John Rea was also nominated, but withdrew. Mr. Vans Agnew (Conservative) and Lord Dalrymple (Liberal) have been nominated for Wigtonshire, the polling being fixed for Friday. Colonel G. Cornwall Legh, who has represented Mid-Cheshire since the general election, having previously been in Parliament for many years as the representative of North Cheshire, has been compelled by ill-health to resign his seat. The Conservatives of North Wilts held a banquet at Devizes, on Tuesday evening, at which the second Tory candidate for the division, Mr. G. Bucknall-Estcourt, was formally introduced to the electors. At the same time Mr. Charley, M.P., took the chair at a banquet of the Finsbury Conservative Association. Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., was one of the speakers.

At a meeting of the Victoria Institute, on Monday evening, Mr. John Eliot Howard read a paper on "Scientific Facts." He showed the impossibility of scientific men observing what Professor Huxley and the disciples of Comte described as the "first commandment of science"—namely, "Give unqualified assent to no propositions but those the truth of which is so clear and distinct that they cannot be doubted." He instanced this by describing the atomic theory, so valuable to all scientific men in their researches; the undulatory theory of light, and the theory of an imponderable luminiferous ether, besides others, theories the truth of which it was impossible to prove directly, as it was only evidenced by their value in scientific research. Referring to the nature of the luminiferous ether, he stated that some time ago Messrs. Carrington and Hodgson were observing the sun, one at Oxford and the other in London. Their scrutiny was directed to certain large spots which at that time marked the sun's face. Suddenly a bright light was seen by each observer to break out on the sun's surface and travel slowly in appearance, but in reality at the rate of about 7000 miles in a minute, across a part of the solar disc. Now, it was found afterwards that the self-registering magnetic instruments at Kew had made at that very instant a strongly-marked jerk. It was learned that at that moment a magnetic storm prevailed at the West Indies, in South America, and in Australia. The signal-men in the telegraph stations at Washington to Philadelphia received strong electric shocks. The pen of Bain's telegraph was followed by a flame of fire, and in Norway the telegraph machinery was set on fire. At night great auroras were seen in both hemispheres.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

C. P.—Your two-move Problem wants piquancy. This sort of composition should never be heavy, or the effort becomes too apparent.

D. A. Dublin.—They are much too easy.

H. B.—The position is still defective, admitting of an obvious solution by 1. Kt takes R, as well as by your line of play.

E. B.—See notice to "Stock Exchange" in our last Number.

Suez.—The new chess periodical, called *Le Pion*, which you speak of, was published on the 1st of this month, at Marseilles. We have not yet seen the opening number.

I. S. M.—G. Collins—R. M.—They shall be examined shortly.

G. SANTORA.—As regards Problem No. 1505, see notice to "S. W." "Query," and others in our paper of Jan. 25. As to No. 1506, it cannot be solved as you propose.

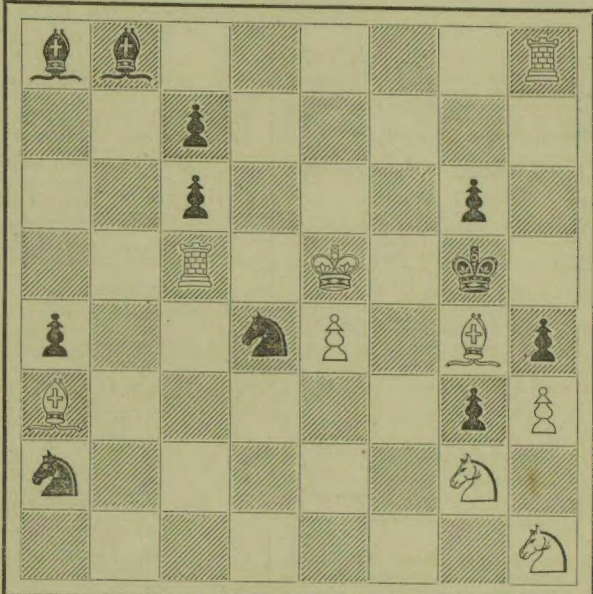
C. P., Sheffield.—1. The *Huddersfield College Magazine* consists mainly of papers on literary and scientific subjects, together with a page or two of interesting chess matter, all contributed by present or former students of Huddersfield College. It is published on the first of every month, and can be obtained by post. Apply to the "Magazine Committee," at The College, Huddersfield. 2. We have not seen, and can therefore say nothing of, the sixpenny "Manual for Beginners" which you mention.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1511 have been received from H. T. W.—R. R. R.—Simon—Charley—B. Trinculo—Walter Butler—Yelrom—W. T. Aman—R. B. Seale—A. Demomby—W. V. G. D.—S. I. H. of Faversham—W. S. B.—Keith and Kate—E. D. Way—C. Minardiere—J. I. Glasgow—Joseph Sowden—Ingh—Bealings—W. W. Marshall—Bosquessman—3 Ward of Colney Hatch—H. I. Jones—George Collins—Buz-fuz—A. D. Gilbert—Somerton—W. Furnival—B. A.—Manfred and Man Friday—Euclid—Laura—M. P.—A. Collins—H. and E. Frau of Lyons—W. Groux—D. D.—Racefield—Krey—Verden—M. McIntyre—Aug. Lyndon—T. W. Canterbury—Manly—Try Again—Felix—E. W. D.—Sam Slick—Pegasus—M. D.—Merlin—F. C. S.—I. N.—Vanguard—Corn—Big Ben—Ernest and Percy—Cinderella—Topsy—R. T. O.—Felham—Jerry—President and Secretary—M. M. B.—A. Wood—I. A. Leeming—W. Airey—I. L.—S. L. G. F.—Fenrose—Mabel and Gerard—V. P.—Flores—B. C. E.—Di Vernon—D. A., Dublin—F. H. of Mona—B. T. K.—H. Arnott.

PROBLEM No. 1513.

By Mr. E. FREEBOROUGH.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in four moves.

THE KNIGHT'S TOUR No. 15.

|        |            |         |           |           |       |       |        |
|--------|------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|--------|
| forte  | qual'      | aspra   | più       | nel       | che   | vita  | poco   |
| ed     | morte      | che     | la        | mi        | è     | altre | oscura |
| dir    | e          | era     | pensier   | dell'     | selva | che   | nostra |
| è      | sel-vaggia | ma      | ritrova   | diritta   | cose  | la    | una    |
| per    | a          | via     | dirò      | rin-nuova | per   | di    | amara  |
| selva  | cosa       | trattar | smar-rita | ch'io     | è     | ivi   | paura  |
| quanto | era        | questa  | mezzo     | trova     | ben   | v'ho  | cammin |
| dura   | nel        | ahi     | del       | scorte    | del   | tanto | ch'    |

A solution is requested.

CHESS IN GLASGOW.

The following are part of twelve Games played by Mr. ZUKERTORT simultaneously, and without sight of a chessboard, at the Glasgow Chess Club, Jan. 25, 1873.—Board No. 12 (Evans's Gambit).

| WHITE            | BLACK           | WHITE            | BLACK             |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| (Mr. Zukertort). | (Mr. McTargat). | (Mr. Zukertort). | (Mr. McTargat).   |
| 1. P to K 4th    | P to K 4th      | 11. Q to Q R 4th | P takes Kt        |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd   | 12. P takes Kt   | P to Q Kt 4th     |
| 3. B to Q B 4th  | B to Q B 4th    |                  |                   |
| 4. P to Q Kt 4th | B takes Kt P    |                  |                   |
| 5. P to Q B 3rd  | B to Q R 4th    |                  |                   |
| 6. P to Q 4th    | P takes P       |                  |                   |
| 7. Castles       | P to Q 3rd      |                  |                   |
| 8. P takes P     | Kt to K B 3rd   | 13. Q takes P    | P takes K Kt P    |
| 9. P to K 5th    | P takes K P     | 14. K takes P    | B to K R 6th (ch) |
| 10. P to Q 5th   | P to K 5th      | 15. K takes B    | Q to Q B 5th (ch) |

Drawing the game by perpetual check.

A lively Skirmish between Dr. ZUKERTORT and Sheriff SPENS—the former playing several games simultaneously.—(K's Gambit declined.)

| BLACK                  | WHITE                  | BLACK                   | WHITE            |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| (Dr. Zukertort).       | (Sheriff Spens).       | (Dr. Zukertort).        | (Sheriff Spens). |
| 1. P to K 4th          | P to K 4th             | 17. B takes Kt (ch)     | P takes B        |
| 2. P to K B 4th        | P to Q 4th             | 18. Q takes P (ch)      | B to K 3rd       |
| 3. K P takes P         | P to K 5th             | 19. Q takes Q R         | R to K sq        |
| 4. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)  | B to Q 2nd             | 20. Castles on Q's side |                  |
| 5. B to Q B 4th        | B to Q B 4th           |                         |                  |
| 6. Kt to K 2nd         | P to Q Kt 4th          |                         |                  |
| 7. B to Q Kt 3rd       | B to K Kt 5th          |                         |                  |
| 8. P to Q 4th          | P takes P (in passing) |                         |                  |
| 9. Q takes P           | P to Q B 3rd           |                         |                  |
| 10. B to K 3rd         | Q to K 2nd             |                         |                  |
| 11. B takes B          | Q takes B              |                         |                  |
| 12. Q Kt to Q B 3rd    | Kt to K 2nd            |                         |                  |
|                        |                        |                         |                  |
| 13. Kt to K 4th        | Q to Q Kt 3rd          |                         |                  |
| 14. Kt to Q 6th (ch)   | K to B sq              |                         |                  |
| 15. Kt takes K B P     |                        |                         |                  |
|                        |                        |                         |                  |
| 16. P to Q 6 (dis. ch) | Kt to Q 4th            |                         |                  |

Dr. Zukertort had not sufficiently examined the consequences of this sacrifice. It ought to have cost him the game.

15. K takes Kt

16. P to Q 6 (dis. ch) Kt to Q 4th

Here, as at move 22, Sheriff Spens played ill in not placing his King at Q 2nd.

25. Kt takes B P takes Kt

26. P to Q 7th Kt to K 2nd

27. R takes Kt K takes R

28. P to K 5th B takes B P

29. R takes Q and Mr. Zukertort won the game.

CHESS MATCH.—A little contest between the Bow and Bromley Institute Chess Club and the Chess Club of the Bermondsey Institute has recently terminated in favour of the latter club. The final score being:—Bermondsey, 9; Bow and Bromley, 7; Drawn, 1.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil of Laurence Levy, of No. 100, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, were proved, on the 31st ult., by Eliza Levy, the relict; Arthur Abraham Levy, the son; and Moses Levy and Michael Abraham Levy, the brothers, the executors, the personality being sworn under £300,000. The testator has left to his widow his leasehold residence, with the stabling, his household furniture and effects, and a legacy of £3600; to his brother Michael Abraham Levy £1500, to each of his sisters Esther and Isabel £1000; to his son-in-law, Samuel Heilbut, £250; to his daughter-in-law, Matilda Levy, £250; and to each of his executors, in addition to any other benefit they may take under the will, £200. The testator has also left to the Jews' Free School, Bell-lane, £100; to the St. Helen's Synagogue, £50; to the Bayswater Synagogue, £25; and to the Great Synagogue, the Hambro' Synagogue, the Portuguese Synagogue, the Jews' Hospital (Norwood), the Jews' Orphan Asylum; the Bread, Meat, and Coal Charity; the Five Shilling Weekly Charity, the Hand-in-Hand Charity, the Widows' Home, the Jews Deaf and Dumb House, the Blind Society, the Society for Supporting the Aged Needy, the Jews' Infant School, the Spanish and Portuguese School, the Philanthropic Society, the Westminster Free School (Greek-street, Soho), the Privileged Members and the Coal Funds of the St. Helen's Synagogue, the Jewish Board of Guardians, the London Hospital (Mile-end-road), the Metropolitan Free Hospital (Devonshire-square), the Free Hospital (Gray's-inn-road), St. Bartholomew's Hospital, University College Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital (Paddington), the Orphan Asylum (Clapton), and the Idiot Asylum (Earlswood), legacies of 19s. each. Subject to some other legacies and annuities, the remaining provisions of the will are in favour of testator's wife and children.

The will and codicil of George Dunn, Esq., formerly of Bath House, Newcastle-on-Tyne, but late of No. 79, Harley-street, were proved, on the 13th inst., by Edward Leadbitter and John Young, junior, the acting executors—the personal property being sworn under £200,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Marianne Dunn, all his household furniture and effects and an annuity of £1000; to each of his executors, as an acknowledgment of their trouble, £500; and to the said Edward Leadbitter, in addition, the sum of £10,000; upon trust for his sister, Elizabeth Leadbitter, £5000; to his nephew, James Joseph Kirsopp, £5000; to his cousins, Edward Parker Dunn and Christina Powell, £1000; and to his cousins Robert Gillow Dunn and Jane Frances Dunn, £250 each. The testator directs his executors to raise for each of his sons, other than the son who may become entitled to his residuary real and personal estate, the sum of £30,000, and upon trust for each of his daughters £20,000; the residue of his real and personal estate is given to his son or grandson who at his death is, or shall first become, adult heir male of his body. Considerable modification is to take place in the bequests to his sons in the event of their taking holy orders in the Roman Catholic Church, joining any monastic order, or taking any pledge of religious celibacy, and to his daughters on their becoming nuns, taking the veil, or becoming a member of any conventual establishment.

The will of Coles William John Child, Esq., of Bromley Palace, Kent, was proved, on the 7th inst., by Ernest Edwin Stahlschmidt, William Bristow, Thomas Edward Scudamore, and Stephenson Clarke, the executors—the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator has bequeathed to each of his executors £500, free of duty; to his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Child, £500, certain parts of his furniture, and an annuity of £4000, subject to reduction in the event of her marrying again or his son dying under twenty-one, and to be reduced to £750 on his son attaining twenty-one; and among the other bequests there is a legacy of £7000 to Mr. Frederick Stanley. The manor of Bromley, Bromley Palace estate, and the residue of testator's real estate are devised to, or upon trust for, the use of his son, Coles Child, in tail, and in default of issue to testator's other sons and daughters (if any) successively in tail, and in default of issue to Frederick Stanley in tail; the residue of testator's personal estate is settled upon similar trusts.

The will of James Nichols, Esq., of Lowndes-terrace, Knights-bridge, was proved on the 27th ult., under £140,000, by Anne Nichols, the relict, Joseph Watson, and James Carruthers, the executors. The testator has given annuities to several members of his family, and legacies of £100 each to the said Joseph Watson and James Carruthers. His real estate and the residue of his personal property are given to his widow for life or widowhood, and then among his children as she shall appoint.

The will of Admiral Sir Frederick Thomas Michell, K.C.B., has been proved under £4000. Subject to a few legacies to his servants, the testator has left the whole of his property to his daughter, Mrs. Louisa Whitbread Farwell, and he has appointed her sole executrix.

The will of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Wriothsley Noel has been proved under £3000.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall are about to publish the three-volume edition of Captain Mayne Reid's novel "The Death Shot." This tale is pronounced the best Capt. Reid has written.

Sir Bernard Burke has declared himself unable to decide the vexed question whether Cork or Limerick is entitled to precedence.

The Birmingham papers publish memoirs of Mr. Henry Van Wart, who died last Saturday, at the age of eighty-nine years. It was mainly through the exertions of Mr. Van Wart that the Birmingham Exchange was established, and he took a prominent part in the agitation which resulted in the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832.

The Belfast Town Council, sitting as a Court of Presentment Sessions, is proceeding with the investigation of the claims arising out of the riots in that city in August last. There are 257 claims, amounting in all to upwards of £15,000. All claimants who are dissatisfied with the amounts awarded have appeals to the assizes.

Collections were made on Sunday at most of the churches and chapels at Leeds on behalf of four medical charities, and more than £1000 was obtained.—Nearly £5000 was collected at Manchester, on Sunday week, for the local charities; and last Saturday was Hospital Saturday in that district, when the contributions of artisans and persons employed in large works were brought together to swell the special annual collections for the medical charities.

The factory of Messrs. Aldroyd and Sons, Dewsbury, was destroyed by fire yesterday week. On the same day a fire broke out upon the premises of Messrs. Rishton, Cooper, and Dunderdale, spice, seed, and rice merchants, Fleet-street, Liverpool; and of seven women engaged in the parcel-packing room, five were burnt to death. A fire broke out in Salford, on Tuesday night, at a mill belonging to Messrs. Dewhurst and Co., cotton-spinners, and was not got under until the three top stories of the mill had been completely destroyed.



CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL  
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

## FINANCIAL RESULTS.

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| The Annual Income, steadily increasing, exceeds ..      | £247,000   |
| The Assurance Fund, safely invested, is over ..         | £1,810,000 |
| The New Policies in the last year were 515, assuring .. | £275,740   |
| The New Annual Premiums were ..                         | £29,851    |
| The Total Claims by Death paid amount to ..             | £3,028,829 |
| The Subsisting Assurances and Bonuses amount to ..      | £5,733,799 |

## DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

**CREDIT SYSTEM.**—On any Policy for the whole duration of a healthy life, where the age does not exceed sixty, one half of the annual premiums during the first five years may remain on credit. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES may be effected, without profits, by which the sum assured becomes payable on the attainment of a specified age, or at death, whichever event shall first happen. INVALID LIVES may be assured at rates proportioned to the increased risk.

**PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.**—Claims paid thirty days after proof of death.

## BONUS.

The Reversionary Bonus at the Quinquennial Dividend in January, 1872 (amounting to £33,571), averaged 49 per cent, and the Cash Bonus 29 per cent, on the Premiums paid in the five years. The next Division of Profits will take place in January, 1877, and Persons who effect New Policies before the end of June next will be entitled at that Division to one year's additional share of Profits over later entrants.

## REPORT, 1872.

The Annual Report, just issued, and the Balance-Sheets for the year ending June 30, 1872, as rendered to the Board of Trade, can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or of  
**GEORGE CUTLER, Actuary and Secretary,**  
13, St. James's-square, London, S. W.

## BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

Bankers to the General Government of New Zealand, the Provincial Governments of Auckland, Wellington, Otago, &c. Capital, £600,000. Reserve Fund, £180,000. Head Office, Auckland. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

## IN NEW ZEALAND—

|              |              |              |             |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Arrow        | Greyhound    | Ngaruawhia   | Teviot      |
| Blenheim     | Hokitika     | Nelson       | Timaru      |
| Christchurch | Invercargill | New Plymouth | Tokomairiro |
| Clutha       | Kaipoi       | Oamaru       | Waikouaiti  |
| Cromwell     | Lawrence     | Palmerton    | Waikanae    |
| Dunedin      | Lytelton     | Pictou       | Wellington  |
| Grahamstown  | Manukau      | Queenstown   | West Port   |
| Greensboro   | Mount Ida    | Ross         | Wetherston  |
|              | Napier       | Riverton     |             |

This Bank grants Drafts on any of the above-named places, and transacts every description of Banking business connected with New Zealand, on the most favourable terms.

The London Office receives deposits at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be learned on application.  
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Managing Director.

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## GRANVILLE HOTEL.

During the Winter Months a REDUCTION of 25 per cent will be made upon APARTMENTS taken by the week.  
Board, £3 3s. per week; Apartments according to size and position; Attendance, 1s. per day. Hydropathic, Turkish, Ozon, and every description of Bath in the Hotel.  
Table d'Hôte at 6.30 p.m.

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GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, with FARM of about 200 acres (and another 100 acres, if desired); Farm Buildings and Cottages; Excellent Shooting over about 900 acres. Possession at Michaelmas, or earlier by arrangement. Furniture at a valuation. Apply to Messrs. MACKENZIE, TRINDER, and CO., 1, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London. No more Agents need inquire.

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Heraldic Office send Name and County. Sketch, 3s. 6d., or stamps. Arms painted and quartered, and engraved on seals, dies, &c. **PUGH BROTHERS,** Great Turnstile, London, W.C.

**LINCOLN'S INN HERALDIC OFFICE.**  
Sheriffs' Trumpet Banners, Corporate Seals and Presses, Presentation Addresses, Monogram Dies, and Stationery, Book Plates, Visiting Cards, &c.—**PUGH BROTHERS,** Great Turnstile, W.C.

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Dressing Bags, 5s. to 65s.  
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Glove Boxes, 10s. 6d. to 25.  
Handkerchief Boxes, 10s. to 25.  
Sealskin Muff Bags, 42s. to 25.  
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Rodrigues's 10-guinea Ladies' Dressing Case, silver fitted.

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|---|---------|
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| Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial, and seconds .. | 6 6 0   |
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## SILVER WATCHES.—SIZE FOR LADIES.

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Patent Lever Watch, with gold dial, jewelled .. | 11 11 0 |
| Patent Lever Watch, with gold dial, jewelled .. | 12 12 0 |
| Patent Lever Watch, with gold dial, jewelled .. | 14 14 0 |

## GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, seconds, and capped .. | 13 13 0 |
| Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, seconds, and capped .. | 15 15 0 |
| Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, seconds, and capped .. | 18 18 0 |

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List of Prices, with Remarks on Watches, gratis and post-free.

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folds round finger, 3s. 6d.; Heads set with Alaskan Diamonds, 5s.; Gem Rings, 1s. 6d.; Lockets, 2s.; Alberts, 3s. 6d. and 5s.; Long Chains, 5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.; Sleeve Links, 2s.; Shirt Studs, 1s. Circulars, &c.—**W. HOLT,** 85, All Saints-road, Westbourne Park, London, W.

## NORTH LONDON or UNIVERSITY

**COLLEGE HOSPITAL.**—The Committee most earnestly appeal to all who are interested in the relief of the sick poor, as well as in the instruction and practice afforded to a most important school of medical students, to help them by their contributions to continue the double work they are effecting, and to maintain this charity in its efficiency. Money is urgently needed to meet the daily expenses of the Hospital.

Contributions, &c., will be most thankfully received and acknowledged by the Treasurer, Edward Enfield, Esq., 19, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, and at the Hospital.  
Gower-street, February. **H. J. KELLY, R.N., Secretary.**

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For SICK and DISEASED SEAMEN of ALL NATIONS.

During the fifty-two years of its existence the Hospital has received, as in-patients, no less than 79,844 British Sailors, and 23,981 Seamen belonging to foreign nations. "When it is remembered that the greater part of these men have no home in London, and many of them no home in this kingdom, some idea may be formed of the value of such a domicile as this, where the Sick Sailor finds ready admission, solely on account of his malady, and is allowed to remain during the critical period of Convalescence, until able to return to sea service.

There being no other Hospital on the Surrey side of the Thames near London Bridge, 112 cases of Serious Accidents among Landmen were also admitted last year.

The Committee are compelled to BEG for ADDITIONAL SUPPORT, the Hospital being dependent on the bounty of the Public for more than £5000 per annum to meet its ordinary expenditure.

DONATIONS of any amount will be most thankfully received by Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birchin-lane, London, E.C., or by the undersigned.

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**SILVER PLATE.**  
Tea and Coffee Services.  
Tea Trays and Waiters.  
Spoons and Forks.  
Dishes and Dish Covers.  
Epergnes, Fruit Stands, &c., &c.  
**CUTLERY.**  
Ivory Table Knives.  
Dessert Knives and Forks.  
Fish do. do.  
Fish Carvers.  
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Furniture of all descriptions, made of Howard's Patent Parquet, is of the most durable kind, and (being manufactured by machinery) moderate in cost, and of the finest possible quality. Combining Parquet with Wood Tapestry, residences may be fitted up without either painting or paper-hanging.  
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CAUTION.—None genuine without Baron Liebig's (the Inventor's) signature. Ask for Liebig Company's Extract

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BURTON ALES, in Bottle, also in Cask, in the finest condition. CHAMPAGNE—Bouzy, 46s.; Carte Blanche, 36s.; Sillery, 26s. per doz. PORT—Cognac, 42s.; Old Blend, 42s.; 35s.; 30s.; Drought, 24s. per doz. SHERRY—S. Fino, 35s.; Fino, 31s.; Pale or Gold, 24s. per doz. CLARET—Good, 12s.; Superior, 15s.; 18s.; 21s. per dozen.  
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The celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very CREAM OF IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy.  
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"Which really consists of cocoa-nibs, deprived of the superfluous oil."—*"Food, Water, and Air,"* Edited by Dr. Hassall.

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For Bread, Wheat Meal for Brown Bread, Rye Meal, Rye Flour, pure Flour of Egyptian Lentils, manufactured at Bullford Steam-Mills, Essex. Hungarian and Baltic Flour. Best Scotch Oatmeal from Aberdeen and Berwick. Hominy and fine Indian Corn Meal, from New York. Address, **HORSBAILL and CATCHPOLE,** Liverpool-road, London, N.

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The Paris Models will be sold very cheap.  
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Patterns post-free.  
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